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19  
Economic Charts  
1950  
AGRICULTURAL

# *Outlook*

## *Charts*

1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 1950



# 1951 OUTLOOK CHARTS

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Additional charts on rural family living are available in the annual chartbook of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Also charts covering the outlook for foreign markets are available in a separate publication of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



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# FARM PRODUCTION

## Now and Before World War II

U. S. TOTAL .....



MEAT .....

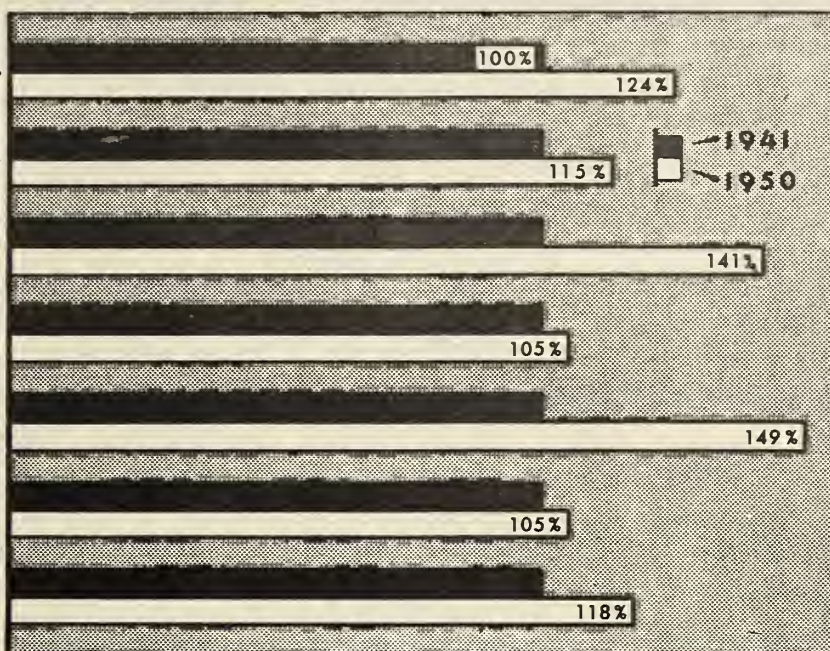
EGGS .....

MILK .....

OIL SEEDS .....

FOOD GRAINS .....

FEED GRAINS .....



BASED ON INDEX OF PRODUCTION FOR SALE AND HOME CONSUMPTION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47830-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total farm production in 1950 is 24 percent larger than in 1941, and only slightly below the record high level of 1948. Increases in production of meat, eggs, milk, oil seeds, food grains, and feed grains are impor-

tant factors in the overall rise.

Further substantial increases in production could be made if needed.

Farm production: Selected items, United States, 1941 and 1950

Item	Unit	1941	1950	Item	Unit	1941	1950
Meat <sup>1/</sup> .....	Mil.lb.			Feed grains .....	Thous. tons		
Beef and Veal .....		9,118	10,900	Corn .....		74,253	88,693
Lamb and Mutton .....		923	600	Oats .....		18,920	23,298
Pork (excl. lard) .....		9,528	10,950	Barley .....		8,702	6,850
Total .....		19,569	22,450	Sorghums .....		3,179	4,940
Oilseeds .....	Thous. tons			Total .....		105,054	123,781
Flaxseed .....		900 <sup>2/</sup>	859	Milk .....	Mil.lb.	115,268	121,500
Soybeans .....		3,216 <sup>2/</sup>	8,121	Eggs .....	Mil.	41,878	59,000
Peanuts .....		738 <sup>2/</sup>	830				
Cottonseed .....		4,553 <sup>2/</sup>	4,185				
Total .....		9,407 <sup>2/</sup>	13,995	U. S. total .....	Percent	100	124
Food grains .....	Thous. tons						
Wheat .....		28,259	29,895				
Rye .....		1,229	630				
Rice .....		1,155	1,812				
Buckwheat .....		145	115				
Total .....		30,788	32,452				

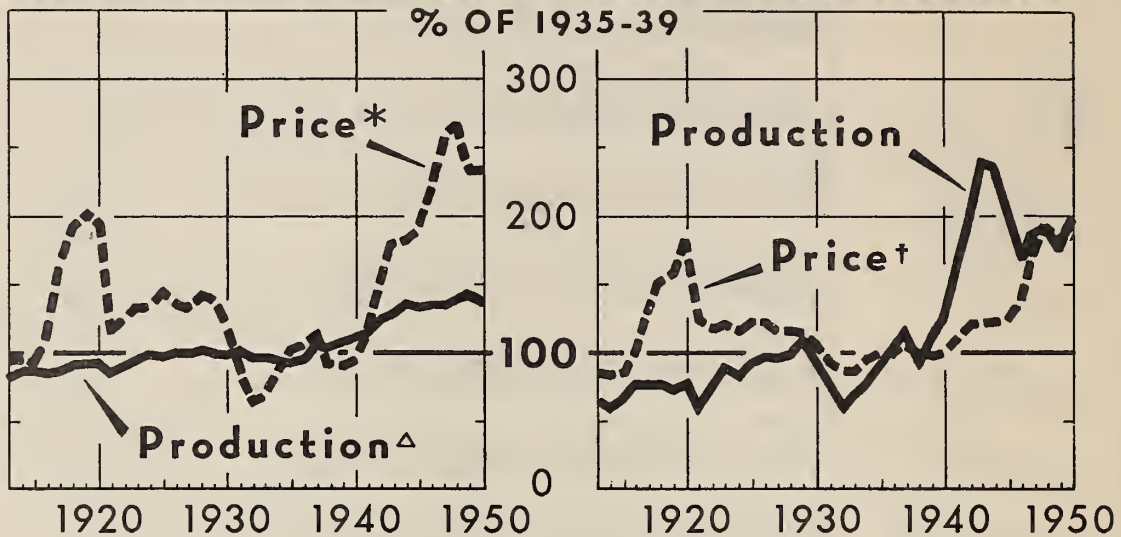
<sup>1/</sup> Production from total U. S. slaughter.

<sup>2/</sup> August estimate.

# U. S. PRODUCTION AND PRICES

## IN AGRICULTURE

## IN INDUSTRY



\*PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

Δ PRODUCTION FOR SALE AND HOME CONSUMPTION

† WHOLESALE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46328-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production has varied much less and prices much more in agriculture than in industry. During and immediately after both World Wars, farm product prices rose more than wholesale prices of manufactured products. Subsequent declines, however, were greater for farm products. Prices

received by farmers in 1950 are expected to average well below the 1948 peak. On the other hand, wholesale prices of manufactured products are likely to average little below their 1948 peak.

Agricultural and industrial production and prices, United States, 1913-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Agricultural		Industrial		Year	Agricultural		Industrial	
	Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of manufactured products		Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of manufactured products
1913	81	95	63	84	1935	91	102	87	99
1914	86	95	58	82	1936	94	107	103	99
1915	86	93	64	83	1937	106	114	113	105
1916	83	111	75	99	1938	103	91	89	99
1917	86	166	76	132	1939	106	89	109	97
1918	90	193	75	151					
1919	91	204	72	158	1940	110	93	125	99
					1941	113	115	162	108
1920	92	198	75	181	1942	124	148	199	119
1921	83	116	58	125	1943	129	179	239	121
1922	91	122	73	117	1944	137	183	235	122
1923	94	133	88	120	1945	134	193	203	123
1924	98	134	82	116	1946	137	219	170	140
1925	97	146	90	121	1947	136	257	187	176
1926	100	136	96	121	1948	138	266	192	192
1927	98	132	95	115	1949	140	233	176	183
1928	102	139	99	116					
1929	99	138	110	114	1950 1/	136	233	198	185
1930	98	117	91	106					
1931	102	81	75	93					
1932	96	61	58	85					
1933	96	65	69	85					
1934	93	84	75	94					

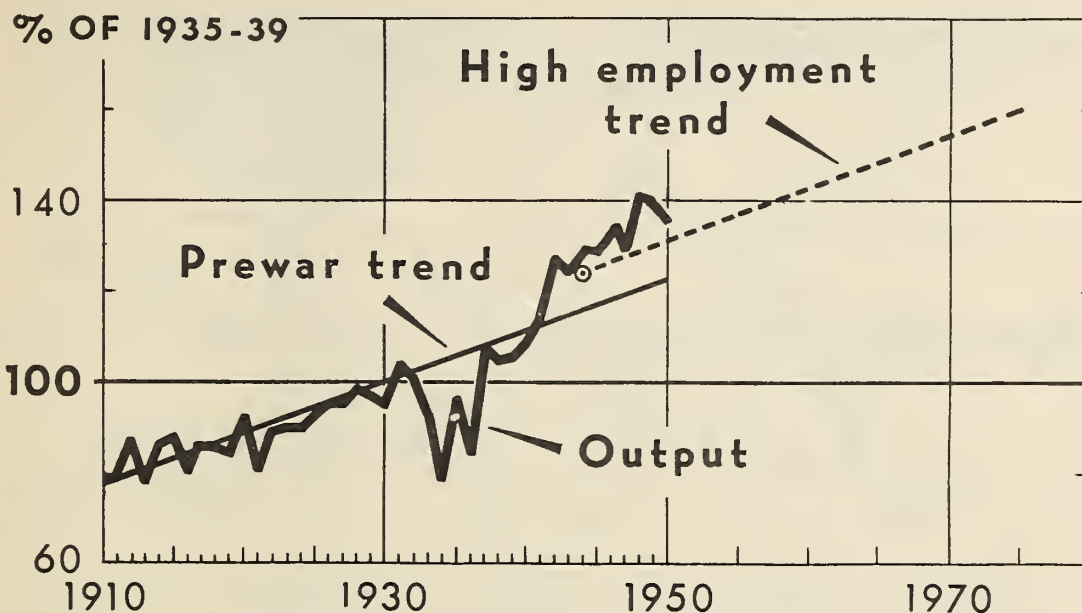
1/ Forecast.

Industrial production data compiled from records of the Federal Reserve Board; wholesale price of manufactured products from Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# RISE IN FARM OUTPUT

## 1910-50 and Projected 1950-75



© 1942-46 AVERAGE OUTPUT, ADJUSTED FOR ABOVE AVERAGE WEATHER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46610-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm output in the United States has increased by more than 70 percent since 1910. Output may be expected to continue its upward trend at about the prewar rate, although on a higher level, assuming satisfactory farm re-

turns. This tendency to increase would still operate even under unfavorable conditions, although at a slower rate, and surplus supplies of many commodities might develop.

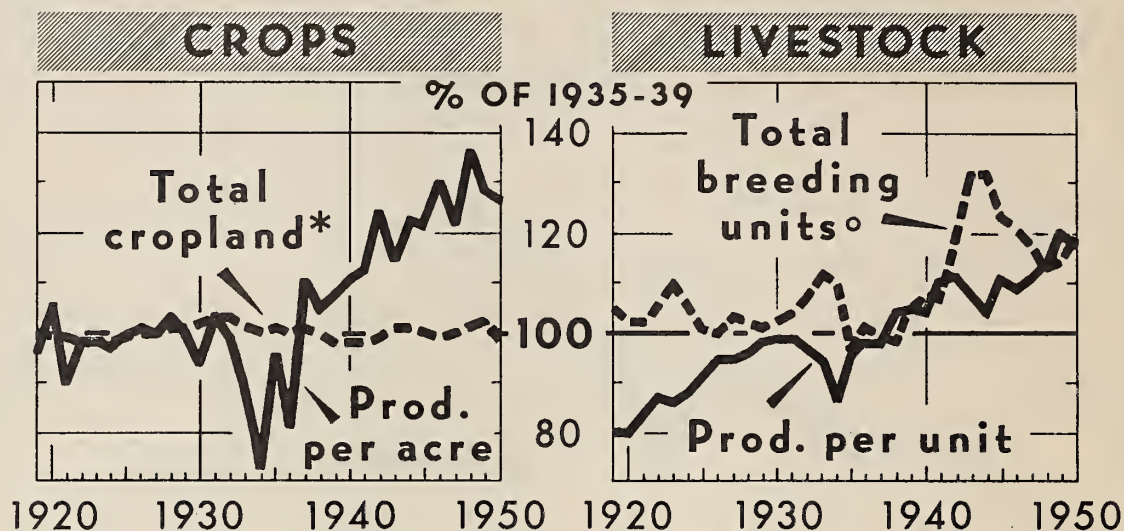
Farm output, United States, 1910-50 and projected 1955-75  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Year	Farm output	Year	Farm output	Year	Farm output	Year	Farm output	Year	Farm output
1910	79	1920	92	1930	95	1940	110	1950 <sup>1/</sup>	135		
1911	79	1921	81	1931	104	1941	114				
1912	87	1922	89	1932	101	1942	128	1955 <sup>2/</sup>	136		
1913	78	1923	90	1933	93	1943	125	1960 <sup>2/</sup>	142		
1914	86	1924	90	1934	79	1944	130	1965 <sup>2/</sup>	148		
1915	88	1925	93	1935	96	1945	129	1970 <sup>2/</sup>	154		
1916	80	1926	95	1936	85	1946	134	1975 <sup>2/</sup>	160		
1917	86	1927	95	1937	108	1947	129				
1918	86	1928	99	1938	105	1948	141				
1919	85	1929	97	1939	106	1949 <sup>1/</sup>	140				

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Assuming relatively high employment and favorable farm prices.

# FARM PRODUCTION PER ACRE AND PER ANIMAL UNIT



\*SUM OF THE ESTIMATED ACREAGE FROM WHICH ONE OR MORE CROPS WERE HARVESTED PLUS ACREAGE OF CROP FAILURE AND SUMMER FALLOW

°INCLUDES ALL BREEDING LIVESTOCK EXCEPT HORSES, AND ALL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION EXCEPT FARM-PRODUCED POWER OF HORSES AND MULES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46822-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Favorable weather has contributed to the sharp rise in farm production in recent years, but greater use of fertilizer, better seeds, better livestock management, and adoption of other improved practices have been the major reasons. The total area of cropland has changed very

little in the last 30 years. As a result of the rapid technological progress in the last decade, our farms are geared to a high-level production and are well equipped to meet possible emergency demands for greater food production.

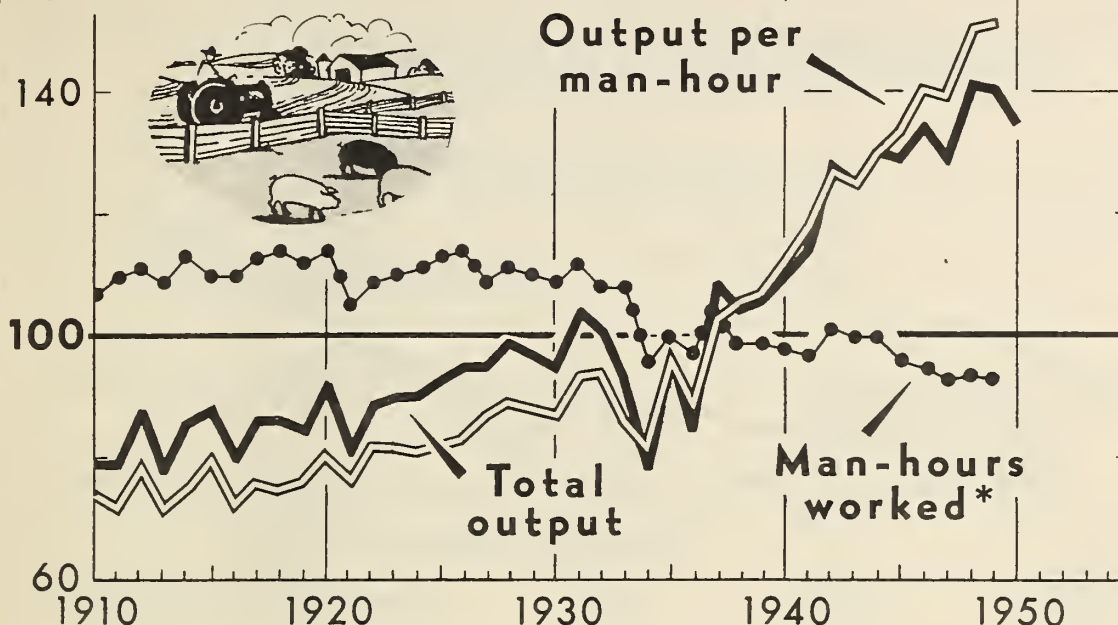
Production per acre and per animal unit, United States, 1919-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Total cropland	Crop pro- duction per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit	Year	Total cropland	Crop pro- duction per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit
1919	100	96	105	80	1935	101	96	97	95
1920	99	106	102	80	1936	100	81	101	98
1921	99	90	102	83	1937	101	111	99	98
1922	98	98	106	87	1938	100	105	98	104
1923	98	98	110	86	1939	98	107	105	105
1924	98	97	106	88	1940	98	111	108	104
1925	99	100	101	91	1941	98	113	107	111
1926	100	101	100	95	1942	99	124	118	112
1927	100	100	103	95	1943	101	115	132	108
1928	101	103	102	96	1944	101	122	132	104
1929	101	100	101	98	1945	100	121	123	111
1930	102	94	102	99	1946	99	130	121	109
1931	103	103	104	99	1947	100	122	118	111
1932	103	99	107	97	1948	101	137	113	114
1933	101	89	112	95	1949	103	130	114	120
1934	100	73	110	87	1950 1/2	99	127	119	118

1/ Preliminary.

# FARM OUTPUT and LABOR INPUT

% OF 1935-39



\* IN TERMS OF TIME USED BY ADULT MALES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46823A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm output per man-hour is now about twice what it was 40 years ago. Additional increases can be expected as a result of a continued rise in output and a further reduction in man-hours spent at farm work. Greater use of machines has been the chief influence behind the cut in

time on farm jobs. The big supply of power and machines now on farms means not only that less time is needed for farm work but also that farmers are better equipped than ever before for an emergency.

Total farm output, man-hours of farm work, and output per man-hour, United States, 1910-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour	Year	Farm output	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour
1910	79	107	74	1930	95	109	87
1911	79	110	72	1931	104	112	93
1912	87	111	78	1932	101	108	94
1913	78	109	72	1933	93	108	86
1914	86	113	76	1934	79	96	82
1916	88	110	80	1935	96	100	96
1916	80	110	73	1936	85	97	88
1917	86	113	76	1937	108	105	103
1918	86	114	75	1938	105	99	106
1919	85	112	76	1939	106	99	107
1920	92	114	81	1940	110	98	112
1921	81	106	77	1941	114	97	118
1922	89	109	82	1942	128	101	127
1923	90	110	82	1943	125	100	125
1924	90	111	81	1944	130	100	130
1925	93	113	82	1945	129	96	134
1926	95	114	83	1946	134	95	141
1927	95	109	87	1947	129	93	139
1928	99	111	89	1948	141	94	150
1929	97	110	88	1949 2/	140	93	151
				1950 2/	135		

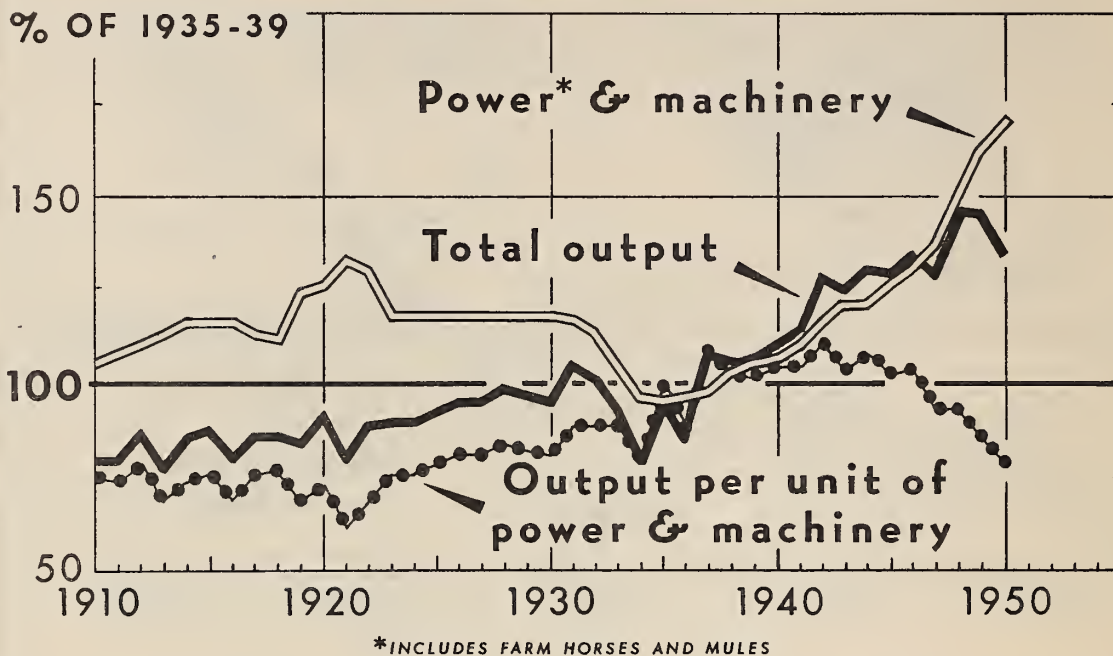
1/ In terms of the time required by average adult male workers.

2/ Preliminary.



# FARM POWER AND MACHINERY

## In Relation to Farm Output



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47821-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The inventory volume of all farm power and machinery, measured in terms of 1935-39 dollars, is now at a record level. Total volume of power and machinery has risen faster than farm output since the beginning of World War II; consequently, output per unit of power and machinery has dropped significantly. In recent years, numbers of tractors and tractor labor-saving machines, and motortrucks have

increased tremendously, and have far more than offset the sharp decline in numbers of horses and mules on farms. The rapid progress of farm mechanization has been one of the chief factors in the big gains in output per man-hour shown in the previous chart. During the last decade, especially, there has been a rapid substitution of power and machinery for farm labor.

Farm output, volume of farm power and machinery, and output per unit of power and machinery, United States, 1910-50  
Index numbers, (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Volume of farm power and machinery*	Output per unit	Year	Farm output	Volume of farm power and machinery*	Output per unit
1910	79	105	75	1930	95	118	81
1911	79	107	74	1931	104	117	89
1912	87	110	79	1932	101	113	89
1913	78	113	69	1933	93	104	89
1914	86	116	74	1934	79	97	81
1915	88	116	76	1935	96	96	100
1916	80	116	69	1936	85	97	88
1917	86	113	76	1937	108	99	109
1918	86	112	77	1938	105	103	102
1919	85	124	69	1939	106	105	101
1920	92	126	73	1940	110	106	104
1921	81	133	61	1941	114	110	104
1922	89	130	68	1942	128	116	110
1923	90	118	76	1943	125	121	103
1924	90	118	76	1944	130	121	107
1925	93	118	79	1945	129	126	102
1926	95	118	81	1946	134	130	103
1927	95	118	81	1947	129	137	94
1928	99	118	84	1948	141	150	94
1929	97	118	82	1949 1/2	140	163	86
				1950 2/2	135	170	79

\* Includes horses and mules.

1/Preliminary.

2/Tentative estimate.

# PRINCIPAL MACHINES ON FARMS

## 1950 and Before Pearl Harbor



### AUTOS



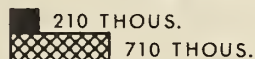
### TRACTORS



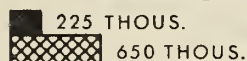
### TRUCKS



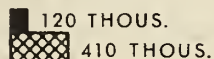
### MILKING MACHINES



### COMBINES



### MECH. CORN PICKERS



1941  
 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47828-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farms in the United States are much better stocked with machinery now than just before World War II. This increase adds importantly to agriculture's ability to produce in an emergency. Combines, mechanical corn pick-

ers and milking machines are important labor-saving machines which have about trebled in number in the last decade. There also have been substantial increases in motor vehicles on farms.

Machines on farms, tractors and other, United States,  
January 1, 1910-50 1/

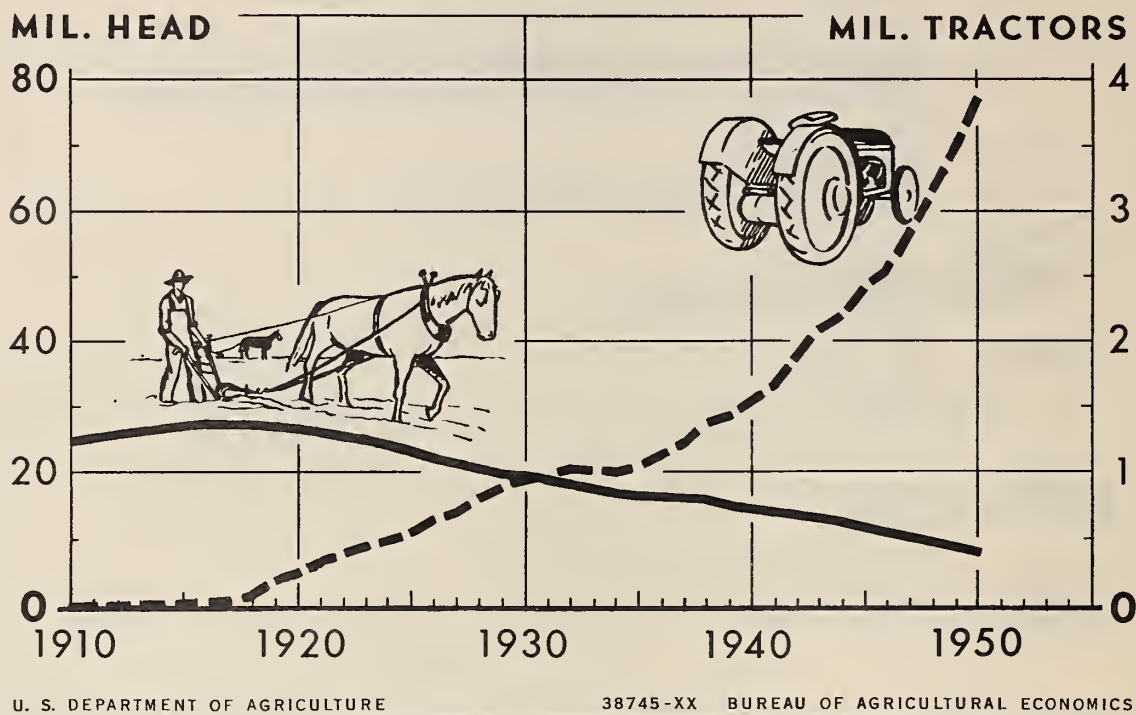
Year	Auto- mobiles	Trac- tors	Motor- trucks	Milking ma- chines 2/	Grain com- bines	Mechan- ical corn pickers	Year	Auto- mobiles	Trac- tors	Motor- trucks	Milking ma- chines 2/	Grain com- bines	Mechan- ical corn pickers
	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands		Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands
1910	50	1	0	12	1	---	1944	4,185	2,215	1,385	300	345	146
1920	2,146	246	139	55	4	10	1945	4,152	2,422	1,490	365	375	168
1930	4,135	920	900	100	61	50	1946	4,150	2,585	1,550	465	415	200
1940	4,144	1,545	1,047	175	190	110	1947	4,520	2,800	1,730	580	450	225
1941	4,330	1,675	1,095	210	225	120	1948	4,930	3,150	1,920	640	520	300
1942	4,670	1,885	1,160	255	275	130	1949 3/	5,300	3,500	2,100	685	590	365
1943	4,350	2,100	1,280	275	320	138	1950 3/	5,800	3,825	2,200	710	650	410

1/ The estimates of number of machines on farms are based upon information from several sources, including reports of the Agricultural Census, Department of Commerce data on purchases of machinery by farmers, data on motor vehicle registrations, and data from enumerative surveys and other information available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ Number of farms reporting milking machines.

3/ Preliminary.

# HORSES & MULES, AND TRACTORS ON FARMS, JAN. 1



Tractors are still rapidly replacing horses and mules as a source of farm power. There are less than 30 percent as many horses and mules on farms now as in the peak year of 1918. Farmers in the United States are at present better stocked with mechanical power and machinery than at any other time in history. The number of garden trac-

tors on farms has increased greatly in recent years. On January 1, 1950 garden tractors accounted for 275,000 of the record 3,825,000 tractors on farms. Less than 70,000 of the 2,425,000 tractors on farms in 1945 were of the garden type.

Horses and mules, and tractors on farms January 1, United States 1910-50

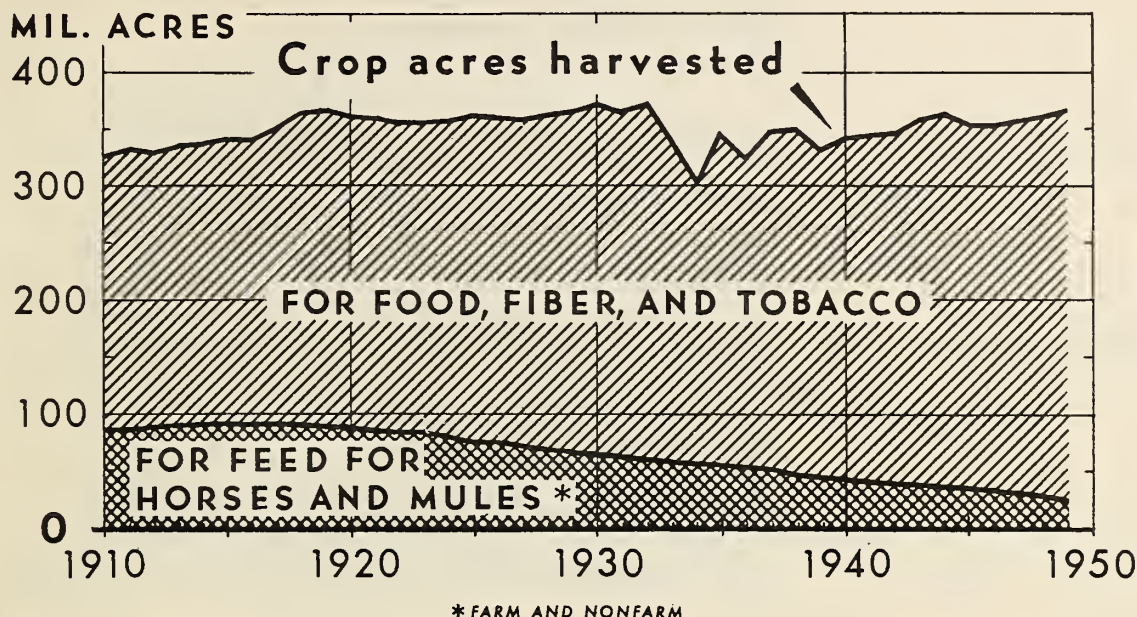
Year	Horses and mules	Tractors	Year	Horses and mules	Tractors	Year	Horses and mules	Tractors
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands
1910	24,211	1	1925	22,569	549	1940	14,478	1,545
1911	24,847	4	1926	21,986	621	1941	14,104	1,675
1912	25,277	8	1927	21,192	693	1942	13,655	1,885
1913	25,691	14	1928	20,448	782	1943	13,231	2,100
1914	26,178	17	1929	19,744	827	1944	12,613	2,215
1915	26,493	25				1945	11,950	2,422
1916	26,534	37	1930	19,124	920	1946	11,063	2,585
1917	26,659	51	1931	18,468	997	1947	10,021	2,800
1918	26,723	85	1932	17,812	1,022	1948	9,130	3,150
1919	26,490	158	1933	17,337	1,019	1949 2/	8,246	3,500
			1934	16,997	1,016			
1920	25,742	246	1935	16,683	1,048	1950 2/	7,463	3,825
1921	25,137	343	1936	16,226	1,125			
1922	24,588	372	1937	15,802	1,230			
1923	24,018	428	1938	15,245	1,370			
1924	23,285	496	1939	14,792	1,445			

1/ 1941-44 data are revised estimates of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, adjusted to Census number; 1945 tractor numbers from Census report.

2/ Preliminary.



# ACREAGE CHANGES OWING TO DECLINE IN HORSES AND MULES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47345-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A major contribution of farm mechanization has been the release of land and other resources from production of feed for horses and mules to the production of food, fiber, and tobacco for human use. Since World War I, more than 65 million acres of cropland, or roughly one-sixth of our

total acreage of harvested crops, have been so released because of the decrease in numbers of horses and mules on farms and in non-farm areas. The continuing decrease in farm horses and mules is still releasing around 2 million acres of cropland each year.

Acreages of harvested crops used for specified purposes, United States, 1910-49

Crop year beginning	Acreage used for producing:		Total acres of harvested crops	Crop year beginning	Acreages used for producing:		Total acres of harvested crops
	Feed for horses and mules <sup>1/</sup>	Food, fiber and tobacco	<sup>2/</sup>		Feed for horses and mules <sup>1/</sup>	Food, fiber and tobacco	<sup>2/</sup>
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
1910	86	239	325	1930	63	306	369
1911	87	243	330	1931	61	304	365
1912	88	241	329	1932	59	312	371
1913	89	244	333	1933	57	283	340
1914	90	244	334	1934	56	248	304
1915	91	249	340	1935	54	291	345
1916	90	250	340	1936	52	271	323
1917	90	259	349	1937	51	296	347
1918	90	272	362	1938	47	302	349
1919	89	275	364	1939	44	286	330
1920	87	273	360	1940	42	297	339
1921	85	274	359	1941	40	302	342
1922	83	272	355	1942	39	307	346
1923	82	272	354	1943	38	318	356
1924	79	276	355	1944	36	325	361
1925	76	284	360	1945	35	320	355
1926	74	285	359	1946	32	321	353
1927	71	287	358	1947	30	327	357
1928	68	293	361	1948	27	332	359
1929	66	299	365	1949 <sup>3/</sup>	25	339	364

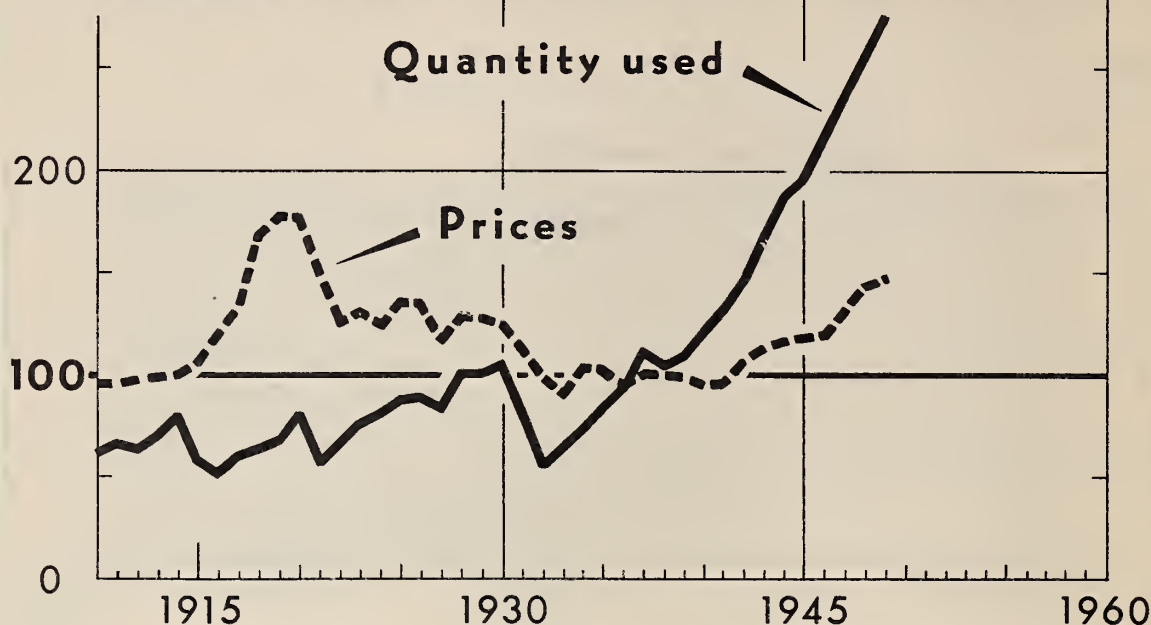
<sup>1/</sup> Farm and non-farm horse and mules.

<sup>2/</sup> Area in 52 principal crops harvested or estimated equivalent plus acreage in fruits, tree nuts, and farm and market gardens.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

# FERTILIZER USE AND PRICES

% OF 1935-39



CONSUMPTION DATA FROM PISAE, PRICE DATA FROM BAE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43920A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The great expansion in use of fertilizer by farmers since 1940 has made a large contribution to the rise in farm production achieved during and after World War II. Prices of fertilizer have risen less since prewar than have

most other prices paid by farmers. Crop-fertilizer price relationships have been such as to encourage larger applications of fertilizer in order to obtain additional yields.

Fertilizer: Consumption in terms of plant nutrients, and prices paid by farmers, continental United States, 1910-49  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Index		Year	Index		Year	Index	
	Consumption	Prices		Consumption	Prices		Consumption	Prices
1910	61	96	1925	87	136	1940	121	96
1911	67	96	1926	89	135	1941	132	96
1912	64	98	1927	84	118	1942	146	107
1913	70	99	1928	101	128	1943	168	114
1914	79	100	1929	101	127	1944	187	116
1915	57	106	1930	105	124	1945	195	118
1916	51	121	1931	81	112	1946	216	119
1917	59	133	1932	55	98	1947	236	131
1918	63	169	1933	63	91	1948	254	143
1919	67	178	1934	72	103	1949 <sup>1/</sup>	276	147
1920	81	177	1935	83	102			
1921	56	149	1936	94	96			
1922	66	125	1937	111	101			
1923	75	131	1938	104	100			
1924	80	124	1939	109	99			

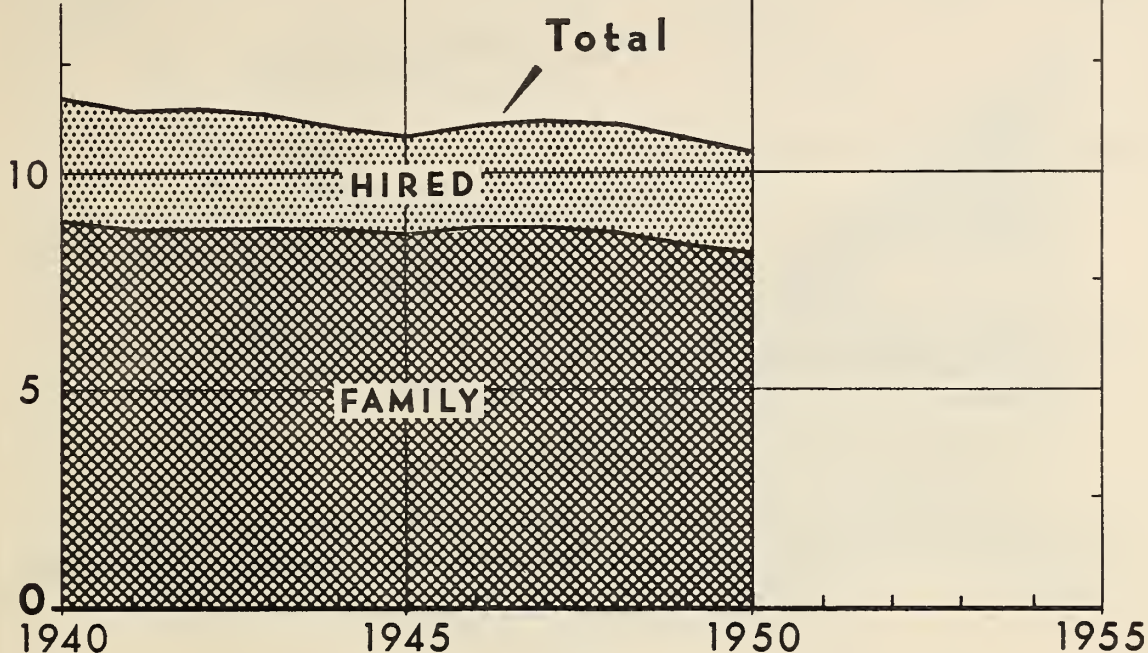
<sup>1/</sup> Data for 1949 are preliminary.

Consumption data compiled from records from PISAE; price data from BAE.



# FARM EMPLOYMENT

MIL. WORKERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47841-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The number of persons working on farms is continuing its long-time downward trend. Immediately after World War II, as people returned from the armed forces and industrial jobs, the number of persons doing farm work moved

upward. However, this was only a short-time movement. Now there are fewer people working on farms than at any time during the World War II period.

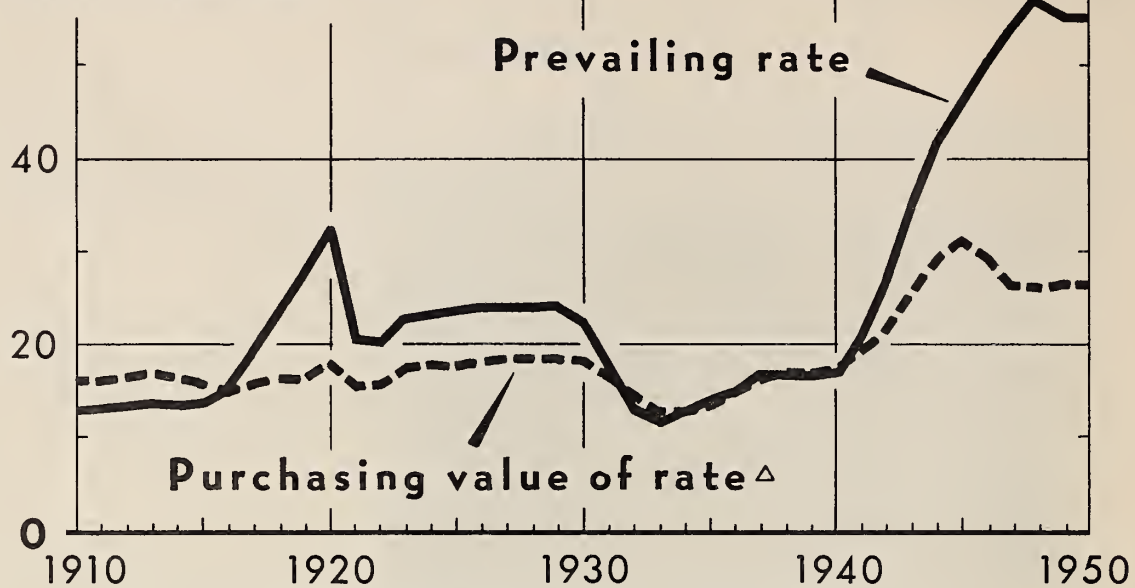
Farm employment: revised annual averages of total, family, and hired employment, United States, 1940-50

Year	Total employment	Family workers	Hired workers
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1940	11,671	8,866	2,805
1941	11,419	8,652	2,767
1942	11,458	8,689	2,769
1943	11,329	8,704	2,625
1944	11,055	8,643	2,412
1945	10,813	8,548	2,265
1946	11,092	8,766	2,326
1947	11,166	8,759	2,407
1948	11,080	8,595	2,485
1949	10,756	8,326	2,430
1950 <sup>1/</sup>	10,455	8,126	2,328

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated

# CASH FARM WAGE RATES

CENTS PER HR.\*



\*HOURLY EQUIVALENT OF ALL TYPES OF FARM WAGE RATES  
 Δ IN TERMS OF 1935-39 RURAL LIVING COSTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47384-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cash farm wage rates in 1950 leveled off after dropping during 1949 from their post-war peak. However, late in the year farm wage rates began to move upward with

industrial wages as the effects of rising industrial activity began to be felt.

Cash farm wage rates, United States, 1910-50

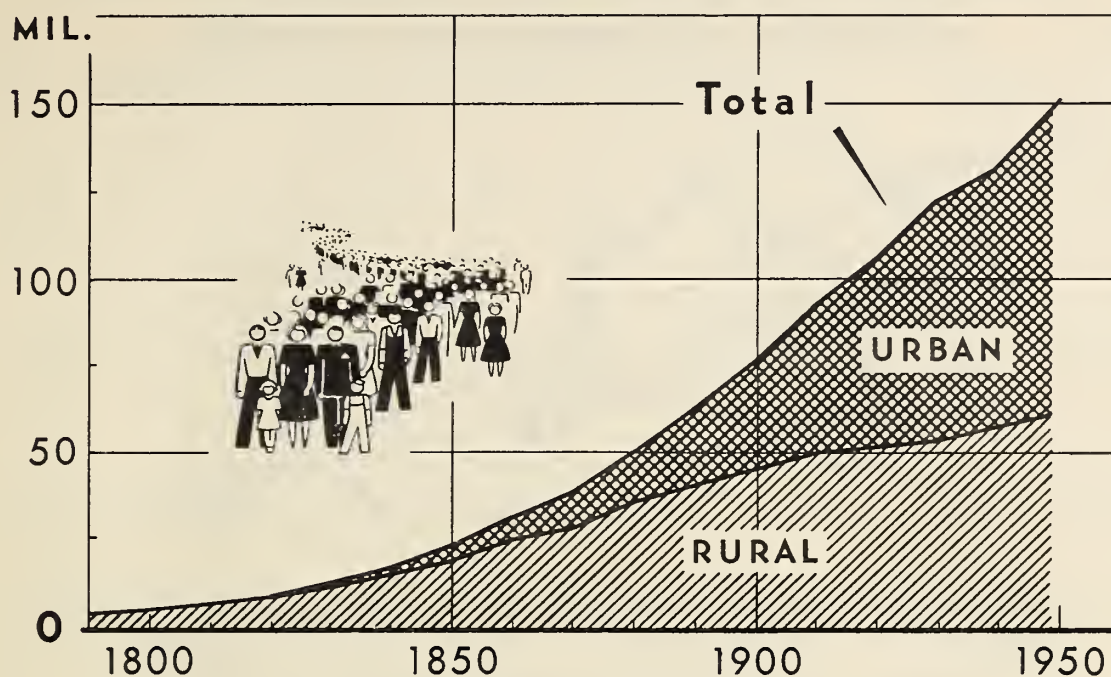
Year	Prevailing rate	Purchasing value of rate 1/	Year	Prevailing rate	Purchasing value of rate 1/
	Cents per hour 2/	Cents per hour		Cents per hour 2/	Cents per hour
1910	12.9	16.1	1930	22.2	18.2
1911	13.0	16.0	1931	17.3	16.6
1912	13.4	16.3	1932	12.8	14.5
1913	13.7	16.9	1933	11.3	12.6
1914	13.4	16.3	1934	12.6	12.7
1915	13.7	15.9	1935	13.7	13.6
1916	15.0	14.9	1936	14.8	14.8
1917	18.8	15.7	1937	16.8	16.2
1918	23.5	16.3	1938	16.6	16.8
1919	27.5	16.1	1939	16.4	16.7
1920	32.2	17.9	1940	16.8	17.1
1921	20.6	15.7	1941	20.5	19.2
1922	20.1	15.8	1942	26.7	21.4
1923	22.5	17.3	1943	35.1	25.4
1924	23.0	17.8	1944	41.9	28.9
1925	23.4	17.6	1945	46.6	31.1
1926	23.8	18.0	1946	50.3	29.4
1927	23.8	18.3	1947	54.3	26.2
1928	23.8	18.3	1948	57.5	26.1
1929	23.9	18.5	1949	55.3	26.6
			1950 3/	55.3	26.6

1/ In terms of 1935-39 rural living costs.

2/ Hourly equivalent of all types of farm wage rates.

3/ Preliminary estimates.

# POPULATION OF U. S.



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46281-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total population of the United States increased by nearly 19 million in the last decade, but the urban centers increased in population more rapidly than did the rural

areas. By 1949, only 41 percent of the population was rural, compared with 60 percent at the turn of the century and 85 percent a hundred years ago.

Population growth in the United States, urban and rural, 1790-1949

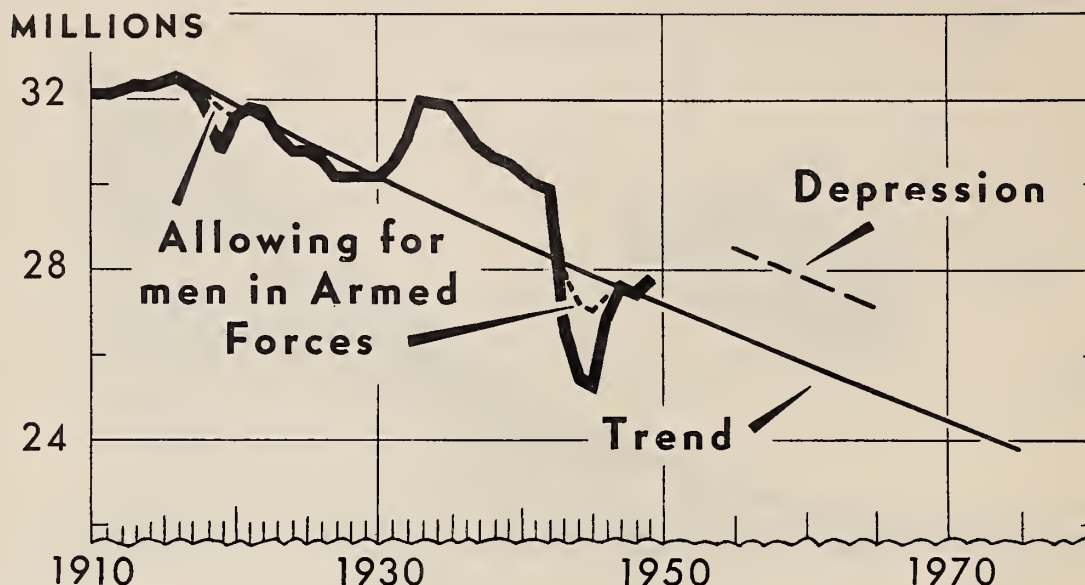
Year	Total	Urban	Rural	Year	Total	Urban	Rural
	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions
1790	3.9	.2	3.7	1890	62.9	22.1	40.8
1800	5.3	.3	5.0	1900	76.0	30.2	45.8
1810	7.2	.5	6.7	1910	92.0	42.0	50.0
1820	9.6	.7	8.9	1920	105.7	54.1	51.6
1830	12.9	1.1	11.8	1930 1/	122.8	69.0	53.8
1840	17.1	1.9	15.2	1940 1/	131.7	74.5	57.2
1850	23.2	3.5	19.7	1948 1/	146.0	85.4	60.6
1860	31.4	6.2	25.2	1949 1/	148.6	87.4	61.2
1870	38.6	9.9	28.7	1950 1/	151.2		
1880	50.1	14.1	36.0				

1/ As of April 1.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census. All dates adjusted to 1940 definitions. 1948 figures based on estimates of civilian population with persons in armed forces distributed proportionately to 1948 residence of veterans.



# DECLINE IN FARM POPULATION 1910-49 and Projected 1950-75



DATA FOR 1950 NOT AVAILABLE PENDING RESULTS OF 1950 CENSUS. PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM SURVEYS INDICATE A DECREASE FROM 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43457 A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since 1916, when the farm population reached its peak, the trend in the number of persons living on farms has been generally downward. The depression in the 1930's led to a temporary increase, but World War II with its demand for manpower in industry and the armed forces caus-

ed a rapid loss in the farm population. The size of the farm population now is about what it would have been if the average annual rate of decrease experienced between 1916 and 1930 had continued to the present.

Farm population in the United States, 1910-1949, and projected 1950-75

Year	Number of persons on farms January 1	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1910	1/ 32,077	1925	30,830	1940	30,269
1911	32,110	1926	30,619	1941	29,988
1912	32,210	1927	30,170	1942	29,048
1913	32,270	1928	30,188	1943	26,659
1914	32,320	1929	30,220	1944	3/ 25,521
1915	32,440	1930	30,169	1945	3/ 25,190
1916	32,530	1931	30,485	1946	3/ 26,850
1917	32,340	1932	31,028	1947	3/ 27,550
1918	31,770	1933	32,033	1948	3/ 27,440
1919	30,930	1934	31,945	1949	3/ 27,776
1920	2/ 31,614	1935	31,801		
1921	31,763	1936	31,377		
1922	31,749	1937	30,906	1955	4/ 26,500
1923	31,130	1938	30,620	1965	4/ 25,100
1924	30,817	1939	30,480	1975	4/ 23,800

1/ Estimated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

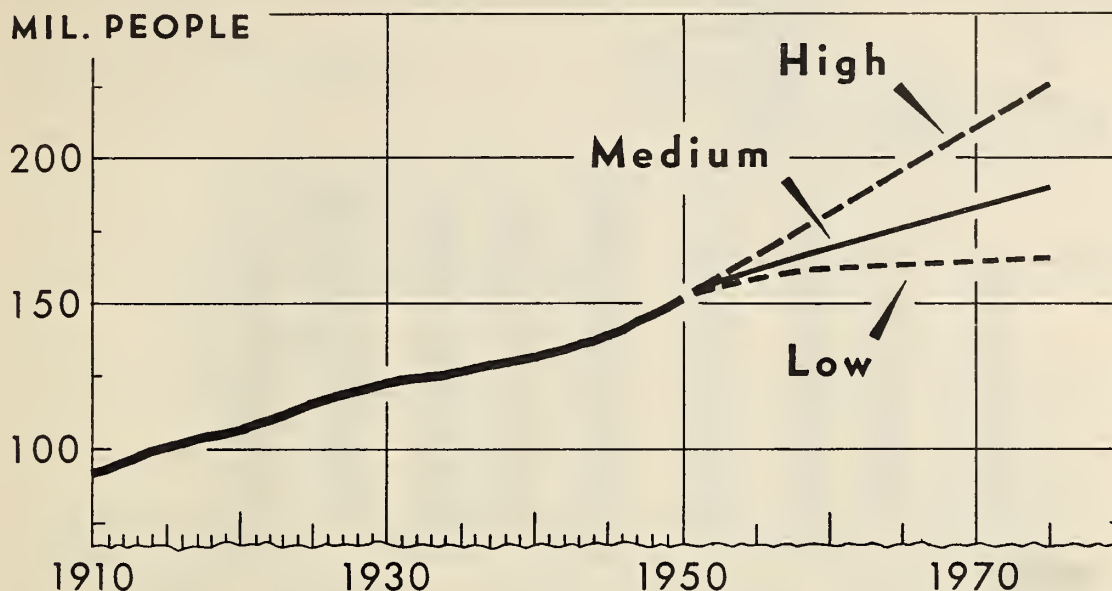
2/ Enumerated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

3/ Estimated cooperatively by Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

4/ Based on assumption that the farm population after January 1948 will resume its average annual rate of decline that prevailed during 1916-48, an average decrease of 0.53 percent per year.

# GROWTH OF U. S. POPULATION

## 1910-50 and Projected 1950-75



1910-50 ESTIMATES AND 1950-60 PROJECTIONS FROM CENSUS BUREAU; 1975, UNOFFICIAL PROJECTION FROM CENSUS BUREAU USING SIMILAR ASSUMPTIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46615-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

New population projections indicate that the total population of the United States will continue to increase in the next 25 years. Under medium conditions, the population could well increase to close to 190 million by 1975.

Under the most favorable conditions the increase might be even greater. The expected increase in population will mean an increase in the market for agricultural products.

United States Population, 1910-50, and projected 1950-75 <sup>1/</sup>

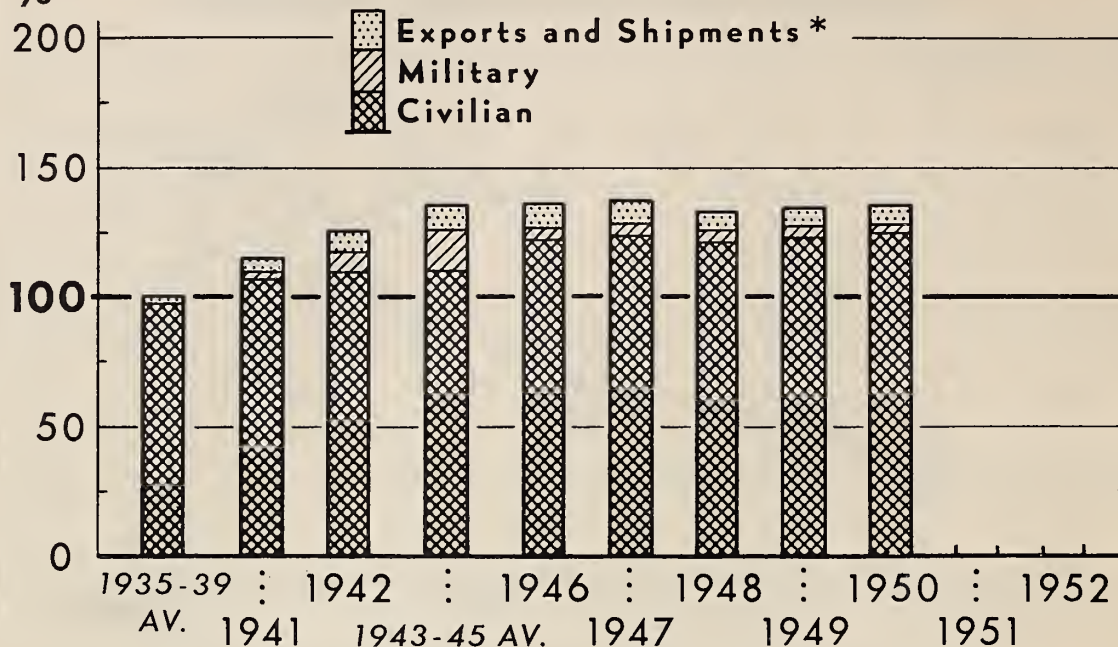
Year (July 1)	Total population	Year (July 1)	Total population	Year (July 1)	Total population		
					Low series	Medium series	High series
	Millions		Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions
1910	92.4	1930	123.1	1950	151.8	151.8	151.8
1911	93.9	1931	124.0				
1912	95.3	1932	124.8				
1913	97.2	1933	125.6				
1914	99.1	1934	126.4				
1915	100.5	1935	127.3				
1916	102.0	1936	128.1	1955	158.2	161.7	166.2
1917	103.4	1937	128.8				
1918	104.5	1938	129.8				
1919	105.1	1939	130.9	1960	161.7	169.4	180.3
1920	106.5	1940	132.0				
1921	108.5	1941	133.2	1975	165.6	190.1	225.3
1922	110.1	1942	134.7				
1923	111.9	1943	136.5				
1924	114.1	1944	138.1				
1925	115.8	1945	139.6				
1926	117.4	1946	141.2				
1927	119.0	1947	144.0				
1928	120.5	1948	146.6				
1929	121.8	1949	149.2				

<sup>1/</sup> 1910-50 estimates and 1950-60 projections from Census Bureau; 1975, unofficial projection from Census Bureau using similar assumptions.



# U. S. FOOD DISAPPEARANCE

% OF 1935-39



\* INCLUDES NET PURCHASES BY USDA FOR LEND-LEASE AND OTHER PROGRAMS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45102A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

More food was available for distribution in 1950 than in the two preceding years. Food disappearance in this year was more than one-third larger than prewar, although slightly below the 1944-47 average.

Military takings declined sharply after the end of hos-

ilities in 1945. This decline plus the continued large-scale production of food in this country permitted civilian consumption to remain at a high level and allowed large volume exports for rehabilitation and relief abroad.

Total food disappearance, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1940-50 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Percentage of food disappearance in each year				Percentage of 1935-39 food disappearance			
	Total food disappearance <sup>2/</sup>	Civilian	Military including military feeding	Exports and shipments	Total food disappearance <sup>2/</sup>	Civilian	Military including military feeding	Exports and shipments
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-39 av.	100.0	97.5		2.5	100.0	97.5		2.5
1940	100.0	98.0		2.0	109.6	107.4		2.2
1941	100.0	93.8	2.0	4.2	114.4	107.3	2.3	4.8
1942	100.0	87.2	5.8	7.0	125.6	109.5	7.3	8.8
1943	100.0	81.4	9.6	9.0	131.3	106.9	12.7	11.7
1944	100.0	79.7	13.2	7.1	139.9	111.4	18.4	10.1
1945	100.0	82.3	12.0	3/ 5.7	136.4	112.2	16.4	3/ 7.8
1946	100.0	89.7	3.2	3/ 7.1	136.7	122.6	4.3	3/ 9.8
1947	100.0	89.7	3.3	3/ 7.0	137.7	123.7	4.5	3/ 9.5
1948	100.0	91.4	3.5	5.1	132.8	121.4	4.7	6.7
1949	100.0	91.2	3.3	5.5	134.9	123.1	4.4	7.4
1950 <sup>4/</sup>	100.0	92.1	5/ 2.4	5.5	136.4	125.6	5/ 3.3	7.5

<sup>1/</sup> Both the total disappearance figure and the breakdown are on an index number basis. They represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes both domestically produced and imported foods, and change in commercial stocks.

<sup>3/</sup> Include United States Department of Agriculture programs for lendlease, UNRRA and others. Exclude exports under military programs for civilian feeding in occupied areas: these are included with military purchases. Export data beginning 1945 include transfers for relief feeding from military stocks in the United States.

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>5/</sup> Excludes grain products and some other foods for civilian feeding in Germany, formerly purchased by the Army but procured through ECA in 1950.

# WHAT WE EAT NOW AND BEFORE WORLD WAR II

## MORE PER PERSON:

MEAT,  
POULTRY,  
GAME & FISH



EXCLUDING FAT PORK PRODUCTS

EGGS .....



DAIRY  
PRODS. ....



MILK EQUIVALENT IN TERMS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONTENT

FRUIT &  
VEG. ....



FATS  
& OILS .....



INCLUDING FAT CUTS AND BUTTER

COFFEE, TEA  
& COCOA



## SAME:

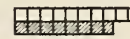
DRY BEANS,  
PEAS &  
NUTS



1935-39  
1950  
Each segment equals  
15 lbs. (qts. for dairy)  
per capita per year

## LESS:

POTATOES  
& SW. POT.



GRAIN  
PRODS. ....



SUGARS &  
SIRUPS



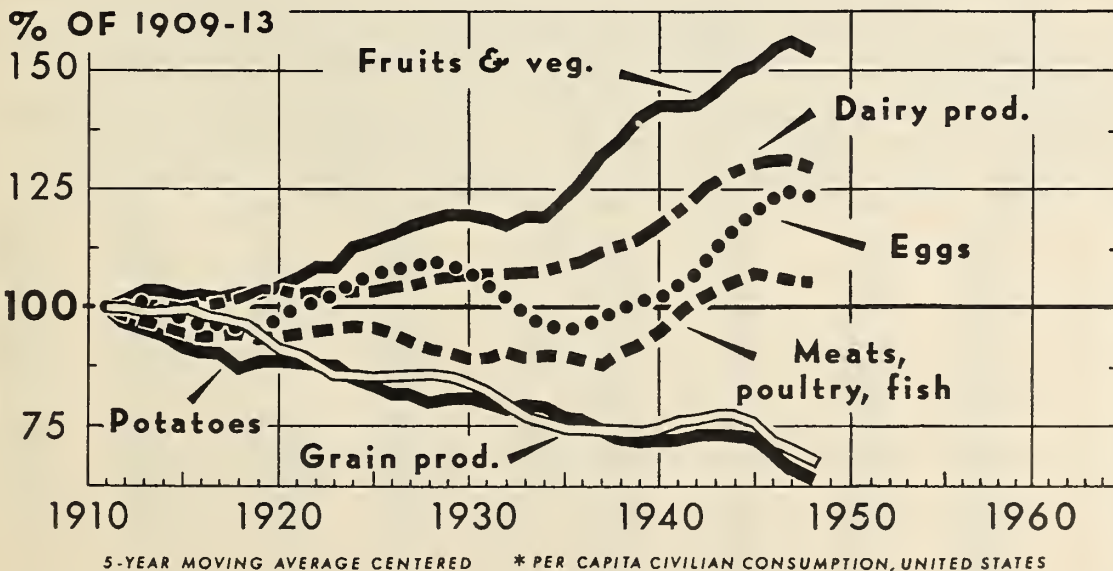
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47825-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The pattern of civilian food consumption in the United States during 1950 reflects the high level of civilian employment and incomes and the near-record production of

food. With the level of economic activity that is in prospect for the year ahead, food consumption probably will be at least as large as in 1950.

# TRENDS IN OUR EATING HABITS\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 47745-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

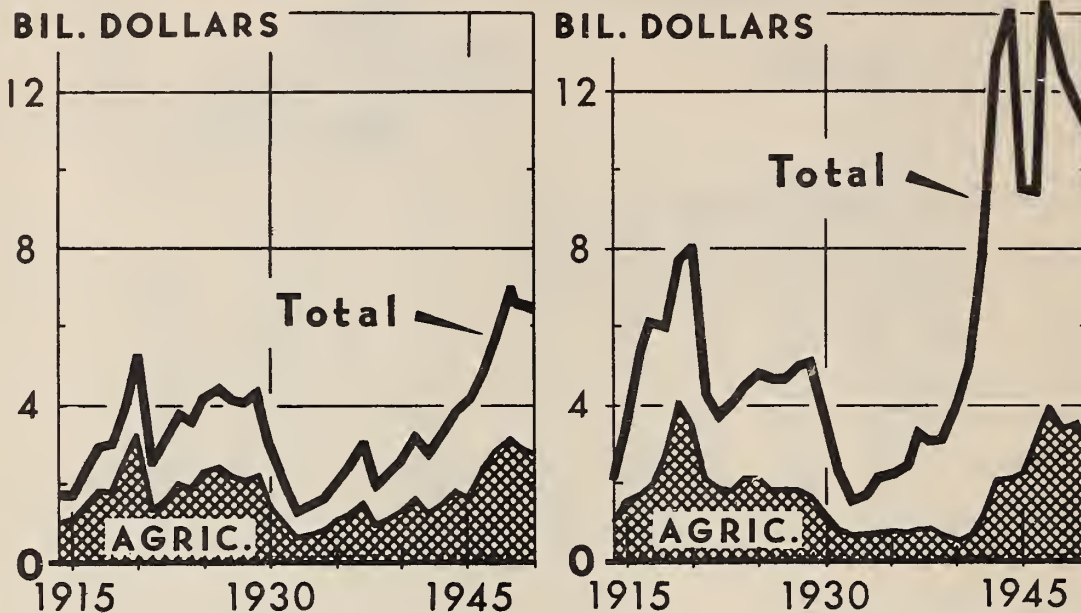
Significant trends in the average per capita consumption of selected foods by civilians in this country have been under way during the past 4 decades. Consumption of fruits and vegetables, and dairy products has been increasing,

while the consumption of potatoes has been decreasing. The trends reflect changes in eating habits accompanying changes in income, improvement in food production and marketing, and increased knowledge of nutrition.



# FOREIGN TRADE

## IMPORTS                      EXPORTS



SOURCE: OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46108-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Large U. S. exports since 1940 reflect a strong foreign demand, made effective in large part by U. S. foreign aid programs—lend-lease, UNRRA, ECA, government and relief in occupied areas, and others. Higher prices of im-

ported commodities and continued high levels of business activity in the United States have been factors in the recent increases in value of imports.

Exports and imports: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, United States, 1914-50

Year	Domestic exports		Imports <sup>1/</sup>		Year	Domestic exports		Imports <sup>1/</sup>	
	All commodities	Agricultural	All commodities	Agricultural		All commodities	Agricultural	All commodities	Agricultural
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1914	2,071	997	1,789	985	1935	2,243	747	2,039	1,072
1915	3,493	1,608	1,779	1,088	1936	2,419	709	2,424	1,242
1916	5,423	1,755	2,392	1,408	1937	3,299	797	3,010	1,579
1917	6,170	1,981	2,952	1,818	1938	3,057	828	1,950	956
1918	6,048	2,751	3,031	1,807	1939	3,123	655	2,276	1,118
1919	7,750	4,093	3,904	2,608	1940	3,934	517	2,541	1,284
					1941	5,020	669	3,222	1,668
1920	8,080	3,443	5,278	3,249	1942	8,003	1,185	2,769	1,271
1921	4,379	2,114	2,509	1,319	1943	12,642	2,095	3,390	1,513
1922	3,765	1,884	3,113	1,607	1944	14,162	2,133	3,878	1,818
1923	4,091	1,820	3,792	2,028					
1924	4,498	2,110	3,610	1,911	1945	9,585	2,294	4,086	1,709
					1946	9,500	3,173	4,885	2,318
1925	4,819	2,136	4,227	2,340	1947	2/ 14,252	2/ 3,957	5,666	2,760
1926	4,712	1,817	4,431	2,416	1948	2/ 12,532	2/ 3,473	7,092	3,149
1927	4,759	1,885	4,185	2,221	1949	2/ 11,889	2/ 3,576	6,592	2,894
1928	5,030	1,863	4,091	2,100					
1929	5,157	1,693	4,399	2,218	1950	2/ 11,200	2/ 3,040	6,550	2,800
1930	3,781	1,201	3,061	1,469					
1931	2,378	821	2,091	1,008					
1932	1,576	662	1,323	668					
1933	1,647	694	1,450	732					
1934	2,100	733	1,636	821					

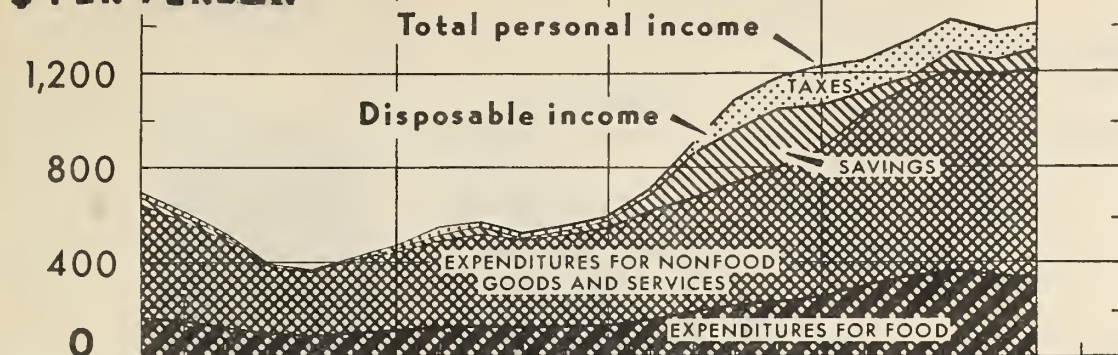
<sup>1/</sup> General imports prior to 1934; subsequently imports for consumption.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes military shipments for civilian relief in occupied areas.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary      <sup>4/</sup> Estimated

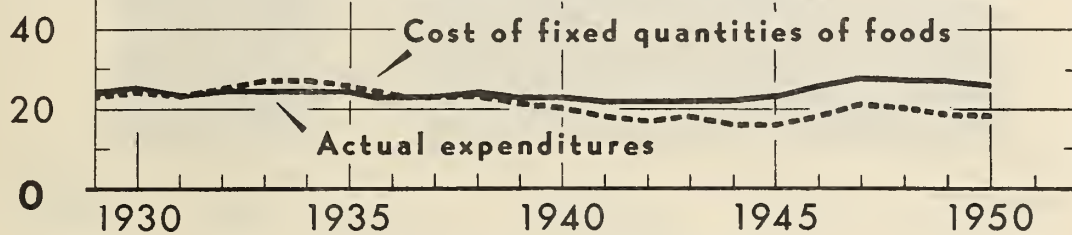
# FOOD COSTS & CONSUMER INCOMES

\$ PER PERSON



PERCENT

## FOOD COSTS AS % OF DISPOSABLE INCOME



ANNUAL RATE FOR 2D QUARTER OF 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46563-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Consumers spent an average of 26 percent of their disposable income, excluding personal taxes, to purchase food and meals in the second quarter of 1950. This was slightly lower than the 27 percent used for food purchases in 1948 and 1949, but was higher than the 1935-39 average

of 23 percent. The same quantities and descriptions of foods which cost 23 percent of income during the five prewar years could have been purchased in early 1950 for only 18 percent of disposable income.

Per capita food cost and expenditure related to total and disposable income, United States average, 1929-50

Year	Total personal income 1/	Disposable personal income 1/	Total expenditure for consumer goods and services 1/	Actual 1/	Food expenditure			Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person		
					As percentage of			As percentage of		
					Total income	Disposable income	Total expenditure for goods and services	Actual 2/	Total income	Disposable income
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1929	694	673	642	160	23	24	25	155	22	23
1930	615	595	572	116	24	24	26	115	21	24
1931	520	505	490	118	23	23	24	117	22	23
1932	392	381	392	91	23	24	23	95	24	25
1933	369	358	367	86	23	24	23	97	26	27
1934	419	406	408	96	23	24	24	110	26	27
1935	468	453	439	107	23	24	24	120	26	26
1936	530	513	485	119	22	23	25	122	23	26
1937	571	548	518	127	22	23	25	126	22	23
1938	523	501	494	120	23	24	24	114	22	23
1939	551	533	512	120	22	23	23	112	20	21
1935-39	529	510	490	118.6	22	23	24	118.6	22	23
1940	530	570	543	129	22	23	24	113	19	20
1941	711	686	613	150	21	22	24	126	18	18
1942	906	862	679	186	21	22	28	150	17	17
1943	1,094	964	744	213	19	22	29	172	16	16
1944	1,194	1,058	803	230	19	22	29	171	14	16
1945	1,225	1,076	877	251	20	23	29	176	14	16
1946	1,251	1,118	1,034	293	23	26	28	201	16	18
1947	1,318	1,170	1,143	329	25	28	28	244	19	21
1948	1,422	1,278	1,204	351	25	27	29	256	18	20
1949	1,373	1,249	1,191	338	25	27	28	243	18	19
1950 3/										
1st qtr.	1,426	1,302	1,202	332	23	25	28	235	16	18
2nd qtr.	1,409	1,283	1,211	335	24	26	28	240	17	19

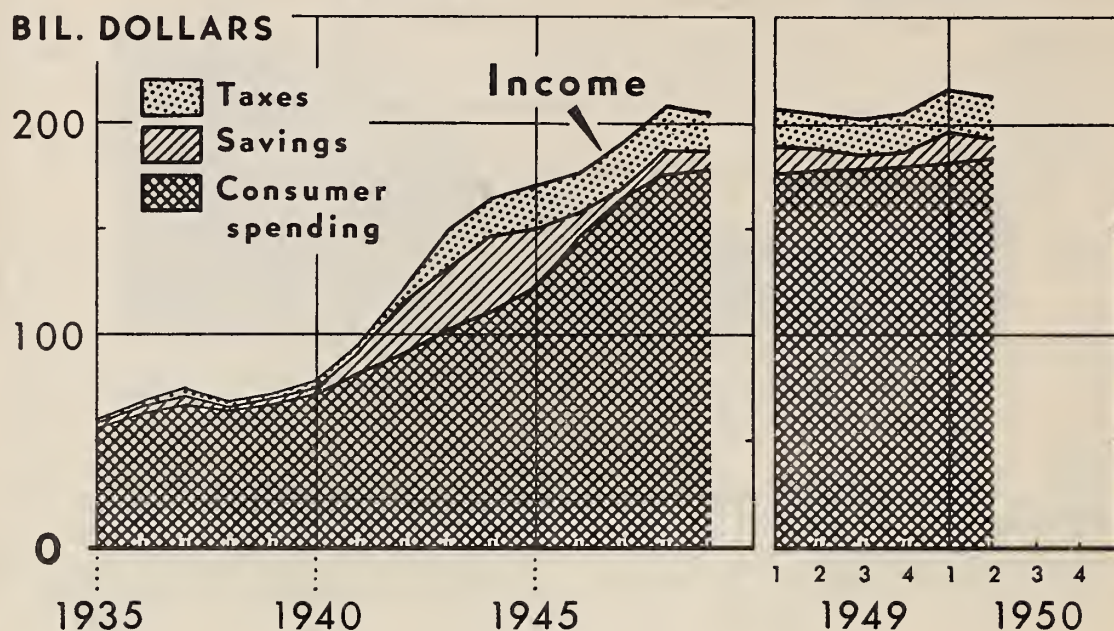
1/ Computed from aggregate income and expenditure data of the Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com., published in Survey of Current Business (National income supplement, 1947 and July and Aug. 1950 issues), using total U. S. population as estimated by the Bur. of the Census and adjusted for underenumeration of children by the Bur. Agr. Econ.  
2/ Cost to consumers of quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39 is calculated by taking 1935-39 actual food expenditure (\$118.6) and applying to this base cost a U. S. average consumer's food price index. The index is a weighted average of indexes representing (1) retail food prices in 56 cities (U. S. Bur. Labor Statist.), (2) retail food prices in other cities and towns, and (3) prices received by producers applied to foods consumed on farms where produced.  
3/ Includes dividend payments of \$56 and \$13 on Natl. Service Life Insur. policies in 1st two quarters (annual rate basis). Payments will be much smaller for other quarters.  
4/ Estimated by the Bur. of Agr. Econ. from expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages reported by the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com.



# PERSONAL INCOME IN U. S.

BY YEARS

BY QUARTERS



SOURCE OF DATA: DEPT. OF COMMERCE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45969-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Consumer income and expenditures were fairly stable during the moderate downturn in business activity in 1949. The business recovery beginning in the latter part of that year expanded both income and expenditures. During the first half of 1950, the National Service Life Insurance refunds to veterans augmented an already rising level of income and provided a further stimulus to consumer ex-

penditures. Heavy anticipatory buying following the outbreak in Korea resulted in further increases in expenditures during the third quarter. Increasing military outlays in a high level economy will further expand the income and expenditures of consumers during the rest of this year and into 1951.

Consumer expenditure and personal income, total and disposable, United States, 1935-49 and by quarters, January 1949-June 1950

Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments	Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1935	56.2	58.0	59.9	1949 1/			
1936	62.5	68.1	68.4	1st. qr.	177.4	189.9	208.6
1937	67.1	71.1	74.0	2nd. qr.	178.4	188.2	206.8
1938	64.5	65.5	68.3	3rd. qr.	179.0	185.1	203.8
1939	67.5	70.2	72.6	4th. qr.	180.6	186.8	205.4
1940	72.1	75.7	78.3	1950 1/			
1941	82.3	92.0	95.3	1st. qr.	182.4	197.7	218.4
1942	91.2	116.7	122.7	2nd. qr.	184.5	195.5	214.7
1943	102.2	132.4	150.3				
1944	111.6	147.0	165.9				
1945	123.1	151.1	171.9				
1946	146.9	158.9	177.7				
1947	165.6	169.5	191.0				
1948	177.4	188.4	209.5				
1949	178.8	187.4	206.1				

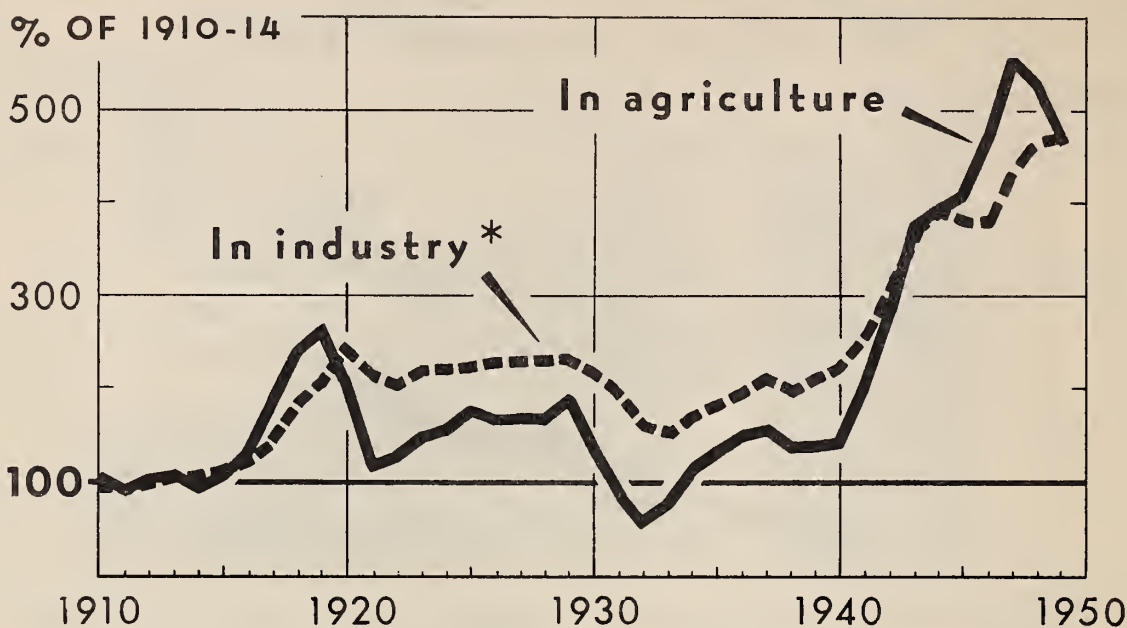
1/ Quarterly totals seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Compiled from records of the Department of Commerce.





# INCOMES OF WORKERS IN U. S.



\* ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY, RAILROAD AND MINING WORKERS DIVIDED BY AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42621-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For the past 40 years, changes in average income have been generally greater for farm people than for industrial workers, rising more during periods affected by war

and falling more in depressions. However, even at its peak in 1947, the average income per person in agriculture was less than that of industrial workers.

Average income of agricultural and industrial workers, United States, 1910-49

Year	Average		Index numbers (1910-14=100)		Year	Average		Index numbers (1910-14=100)	
	net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture 3/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/		net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture 3/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/
	Dollars	Dollars				Dollars	Dollars		
1910	371	605	101	99	1930	489	1,318	133	215
1911	348	593	95	97	1931	322	1,192	88	194
1912	371	604	101	98	1932	218	978	59	160
1913	382	631	104	103	1933	290	950	79	155
1914	360	634	98	103	1934	402	1,039	110	169
1915	381	656	104	107	1935	469	1,118	128	182
1916	465	740	127	121	1936	538	1,195	147	195
1917	690	864	188	141	1937	567	1,292	155	211
1918	882	1,121	241	183	1938	494	1,200	135	196
1919	969	1,253	264	204	1939	507	1,278	138	208
1920	753	1,488	205	243	1940	524	1,341	141	219
1921	417	1,294	114	211	1941	739	1,559	199	254
1922	453	1,245	124	203	1942	1,031	1,908	278	311
1923	532	1,344	145	219	1943	1,378	2,240	371	365
1924	559	1,343	153	219	1944	1,466	2,400	395	392
1925	642	1,365	175	223	1945	1,534	2,323	413	379
1926	609	1,390	166	227	1946	1,755	2,333	473	381
1927	621	1,384	169	226	1947	2,031	2,648	547	432
1928	612	1,398	167	228	1948	1,963	2,872	529	469
1929	649	1,410	177	230	1949	1,735	2,900	468	473

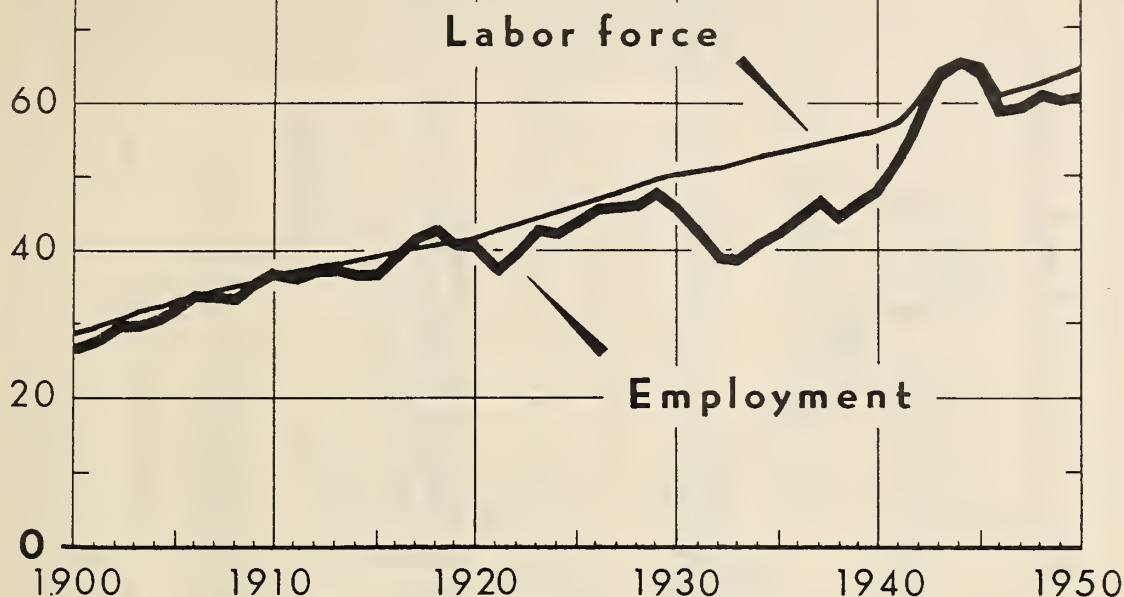
1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.

2/ Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment. Revised series.

3/ For 1940-45, net income includes certain adjustments to remove duplications, and in computing index numbers for those years, similar adjustments were made in the base-period estimates.

# LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT

MIL. WORKERS



SOURCE: BAE, BLS. AND BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43805A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Civilian employment reached a record high level during 1950. High employment and wage rates are the most important contributors of the high level of consumer in-

comes. If employment continues to rise, consumer incomes will increase and the demand for farm products will be stronger.

Labor force, employment and employment as a percentage of the labor force in the United States, 1929-50

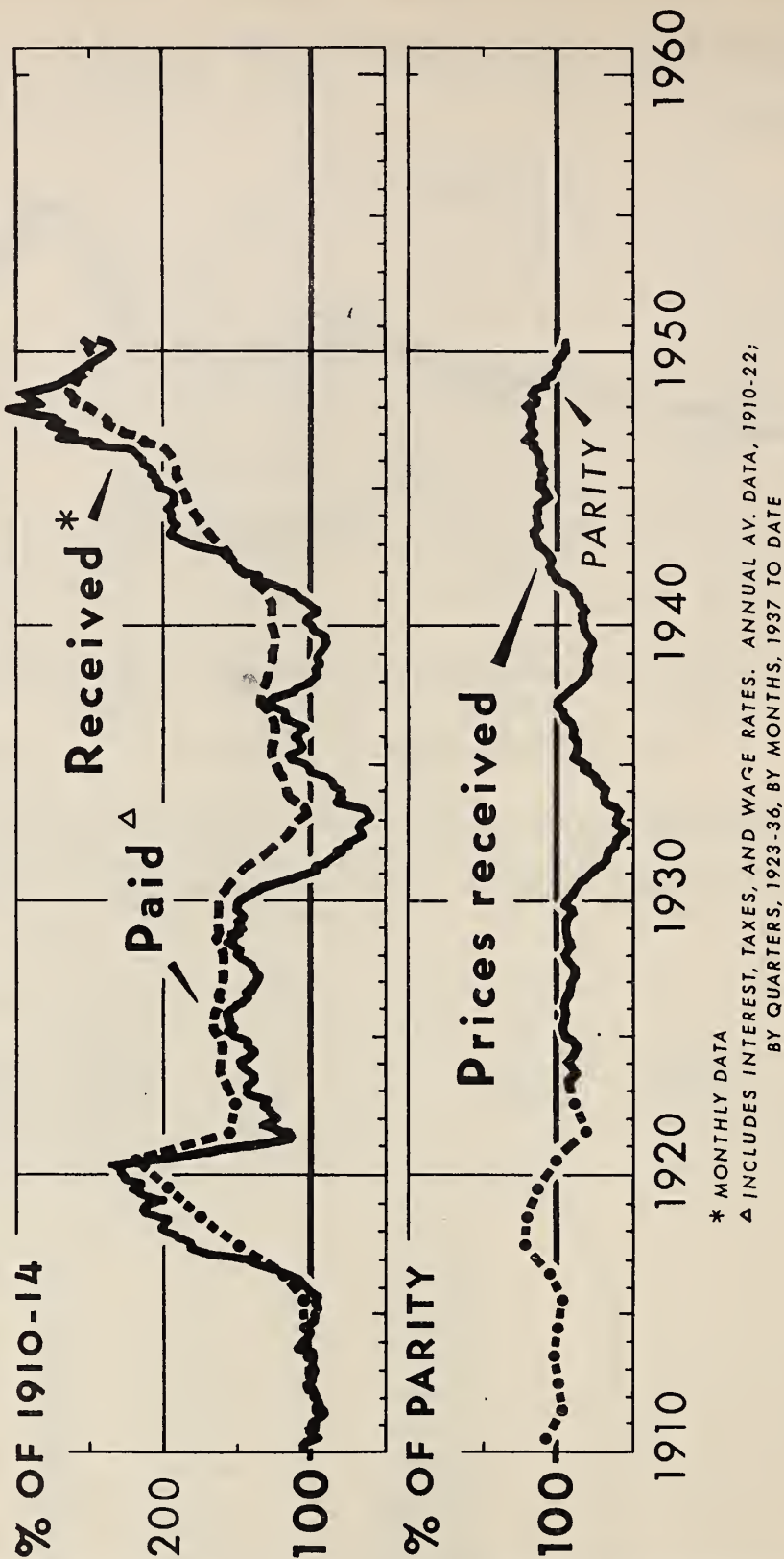
Year	Labor force	Number employed including armed forces	Number employed as percentage of labor force	Year	Labor force	Number employed including armed forces	Number employed as percentage of labor force
	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions
1929	49.4	47.9	97	1940	56.2	48.0	85
1930	50.1	45.8	91	1941	57.5	52.0	90
1931	50.7	42.7	84	1942	60.4	57.8	96
1932	51.2	39.2	77	1943	64.6	63.5	98
1933	51.8	39.0	75	1944	66.0	65.4	99
1934	52.5	41.2	78	1945	65.3	64.2	98
1935	53.1	42.6	80	1946	61.0	58.7	96
1936	53.7	44.7	83	1947	61.6	59.4	96
1937	54.3	46.6	86	1948	62.7	60.7	97
1938	55.0	44.5	81	1949	63.6	60.2	95
1939	55.6	46.2	83	1950 1/	64.5	61.5	95

1/ Partly estimated.

Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census.



# FARMERS' PRICES (Revised Indexes)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47495 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During most of the years since 1910 prices received by farmers have averaged below parity. During and immediately following both war periods, prices received have risen more than prices paid. Following World War II, the parity ratio reached a peak of 122 in October 1946. The greater decline in

prices received since 1948 brought the parity ratio below 100 in the summer of 1949. By mid-summer 1950, the rise in farm prices had brought the average to slightly above parity. During 1951, prices received by farmers may average at or slightly above parity.

Price paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates. 1/ Index (1910-14 = 100)

Annual, 1910-23													
	1910---97	1912---101	1914---103	1916---116	1918---173	1920---214	1922---151						
	1911---98	1913---101	1915---105	1917---148	1919---197	1921---155	1923---159						
By quarters, 1924-36 and by months, 1937-June 1950													
Year	Jan.15	Feb.15	Mar.15	Apr.15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug.15	Sept.15	Oct.15	Nov.15	Dec.15	Average
1924	---	---	160	---	---	159	---	---	160	---	---	161	160
1925	---	---	165	---	---	164	---	---	163	---	---	162	164
1926	---	---	161	---	---	162	---	---	160	---	---	159	160
1927	---	---	159	---	---	159	---	---	159	---	---	159	159
1928	---	---	162	---	---	164	---	---	162	---	---	161	162
1929	---	---	162	---	---	161	---	---	160	---	---	159	160
1930	---	---	157	---	---	154	---	---	150	---	---	144	151
1931	---	---	138	---	---	132	---	---	126	---	---	122	130
1932	---	---	117	---	---	112	---	---	110	---	---	107	112
1933	---	---	102	---	---	105	---	---	115	---	---	115	109
1934	---	---	118	---	---	118	---	---	122	---	---	123	120
1935	---	---	125	---	---	125	---	---	123	---	---	123	124
1936	---	---	122	---	---	122	---	---	126	---	---	127	124
1937	129	130	132	134	134	133	133	132	130	129	128	127	131
1938	127	126	126	125	125	125	124	123	122	122	122	123	124
1939	123	123	122	123	123	122	122	121	123	123	123	123	123
1940	124	124	125	124	124	123	123	123	123	123	123	124	124
1941	125	125	126	127	128	130	133	134	137	138	139	141	132
1942	143	145	147	149	150	151	152	154	154	156	158	159	152
1943	161	164	166	168	170	171	172	172	172	175	175	176	170
1944	178	179	180	181	182	182	182	183	183	184	184	184	182
1945	186	187	188	189	190	190	190	189	189	191	191	192	189
1946	193	195	196	197	199	202	210	213	212	220	224	225	207
1947	227	229	234	237	236	237	239	242	245	247	248	253	240
1948	261	257	257	260	261	262	262	261	259	258	258	257	259
1949	256	252	255	254	253	252	250	249	248	246	245	246	250
1950	249	248	250	251	254	255							

Price received by farmers. 1/2/ Index (1910-14 = 100)

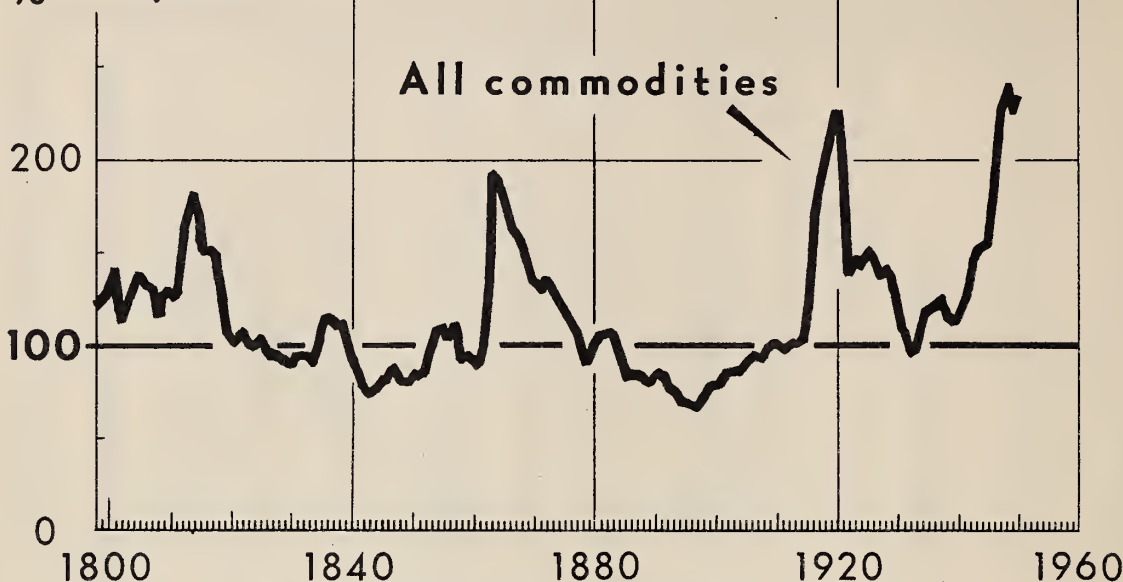
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1910	107	105	107	106	104	103	101	100	103	102	101	100	103
1911	100	97	94	92	92	93	94	95	95	94	94	95	95
1912	96	97	98	102	103	101	99	98	98	100	99	98	99
1913	97	98	99	100	98	99	99	101	105	108	108	106	102
1914	105	106	105	103	103	102	102	101	100	97	97	98	102
1915	99	100	98	100	101	98	97	95	97	102	102	102	99
1916	105	107	108	109	110	111	113	119	127	133	141	142	119
1917	143	150	156	173	183	185	184	185	188	194	194	197	178
1918	201	204	203	202	200	197	201	209	217	215	212	214	206
1919	210	200	204	214	220	219	226	227	217	220	228	227	218
1920	229	229	229	235	237	236	229	211	201	188	169	149	212
1921	142	130	127	118	114	111	115	121	126	131	129	126	124
1922	119	127	129	128	133	133	133	127	127	133	139	143	131
1923	143	143	143	144	141	137	135	134	141	144	147	147	142
1924	147	145	149	140	138	136	139	146	140	147	148	151	143
1925	158	156	159	155	154	156	158	159	154	156	156	155	156
1926	154	154	149	151	149	147	142	140	143	139	140	138	146
1927	137	137	135	134	136	137	138	140	148	149	149	149	141
1928	148	145	147	150	155	150	152	146	149	148	146	148	149
1929	146	149	149	147	144	144	149	151	149	149	147	147	148
1930	145	141	136	137	134	129	118	115	119	114	110	105	125
1931	101	96	97	97	91	85	85	82	80	77	80	76	87
1932	71	68	70	68	63	59	63	65	66	63	63	63	65
1933	59	55	56	60	69	72	82	78	78	78	80	77	70
1934	77	83	84	83	82	85	87	95	101	100	101	101	90
1935	108	113	112	114	111	107	104	105	106	108	108	111	109
1936	108	110	107	107	105	108	115	121	121	119	119	122	114
1937	126	127	131	131	129	126	127	121	118	113	108	106	122
1938	103	99	99	97	95	96	98	93	95	95	97	98	97
1939	95	95	94	94	92	90	91	90	99	98	99	98	95
1940	99	103	102	101	101	97	98	95	98	100	102	103	100
1941	106	106	107	114	115	120	126	129	139	137	137	142	123
1942	148	150	150	153	153	153	156	160	163	167	170	175	158
1943	181	184	191	195	193	193	191	191	192	195	195	198	192
1944	198	196	199	199	196	194	193	191	194	196	198	202	196
1945	204	202	204	207	204	209	209	207	202	206	211	213	206
1946	212	212	214	215	216	221	243	247	242	268	262	262	234
1947	256	260	278	274	267	267	273	272	285	285	287	301	275
1948	306	279	283	288	288	292	297	289	287	273	267	266	285
1949	265	255	258	256	253	249	246	244	247	242	237	233	249
1950	235	237	237	241	247	247							

1/ Revised January 1950. 2/ Average per unit production payments made on butterfat, milk, beef cattle, sheep, and lambs are included for the period October 1943-June 1946 inclusive.

1940-49 average excluding payments: 201

# WHOLESALE PRICES

% OF 1910-14



SOURCE: WARREN AND PEARSON, 1798-1889; BLS, 1890 TO DATE  
DATA FOR 1948 AND 1949 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47538-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Each of the war periods in the Nation's history has brought sharp advances in prices, and except for the recent war period, sharp drops thereafter. Wholesale prices declined in 1949, primarily those of farm products and

foods. In 1950, improved levels of economic activity and an expanding military program have been reflected in rising prices. This trend is likely to continue into 1951.

Wholesale prices of all commodities, United States, 1798-1949  
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities
1798	122	1820	106	1842	82	1864	193	1886	82	1908	92	1930	126
1799	126	1821	102	1843	75	1865	185	1887	85	1909	99	1931	107
		1822	106	1844	77	1866	174	1888	86			1932	95
1800	129	1823	103	1845	83	1867	162	1889	81	1910	103	1933	96
1801	142	1824	98	1846	83	1868	158			1911	95	1934	109
1802	117	1825	103	1847	90	1869	151	1890	82	1912	101	1935	117
1803	118	1826	99	1848	82			1891	82	1913	102	1936	118
1804	126	1827	98	1849	82	1870	135	1892	76	1914	99	1937	126
1805	141	1828	97			1871	130	1893	78	1915	101	1938	115
1806	134	1829	96	1850	84	1872	136	1894	70	1916	125	1939	112
1807	130			1851	83	1873	133	1895	71	1917	172		
1808	115	1830	91	1852	88	1874	126	1896	68	1918	191	1940	115
1809	130	1831	94	1853	97	1875	118	1897	68	1919	202	1941	127
		1832	95	1854	108	1876	110	1898	71			1942	144
1810	131	1833	95	1855	110	1877	106	1899	77	1920	226	1943	151
1811	126	1834	90	1856	105	1878	91			1921	143	1944	152
1812	131	1835	100	1857	111	1879	90	1900	82	1922	141	1945	155
1813	162	1836	114	1858	93			1901	81	1923	147	1946	177
1814	182	1837	115	1859	95	1880	100	1902	86	1924	143	1947	222
1815	170	1838	110			1881	103	1903	87	1925	151	1948	241
1816	151	1839	112	1860	93	1882	108	1904	87	1926	146	1949	226
1817	151			1861	89	1883	101	1905	88	1927	139		
1818	147	1840	95	1862	104	1884	93	1906	90	1928	141	1950 1/	234
1819	125	1841	92	1863	133	1885	85	1907	95	1929	139		

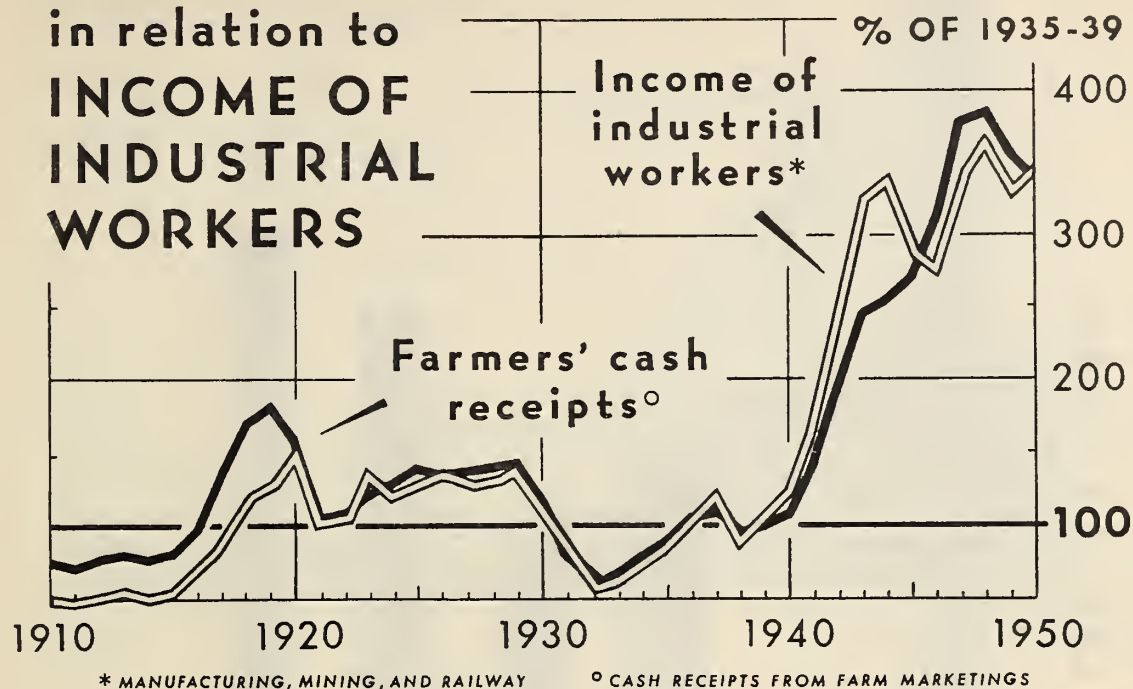
1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Warren and Pearson, 1798-1889; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1890 to date.



# FARMERS' CASH RECEIPTS

in relation to  
INCOME OF  
INDUSTRIAL  
WORKERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42554-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In 1949, cash receipts from farm marketings and the income of industrial workers declined from the peak levels of 1948. These segments of income usually move together and are sensitive to changes in the general price level. With the recovery in general business activity in 1950, however, cash receipts lagged behind industrial workers' income. During the first half of 1950, the latter began to recover, while cash receipts continued substan-

tially below those of the first half of 1949. Continued expansion in business activity in the second half of 1950 is likely to push total income of industrial workers for the year as a whole close to the record 1948 level. The recovery in cash receipts from farm marketings, on the other hand, is likely to result in the total for the year falling slightly short of that in 1949.

Cash receipts from farm marketings and income of  
Industrial workers, United States, 1910-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

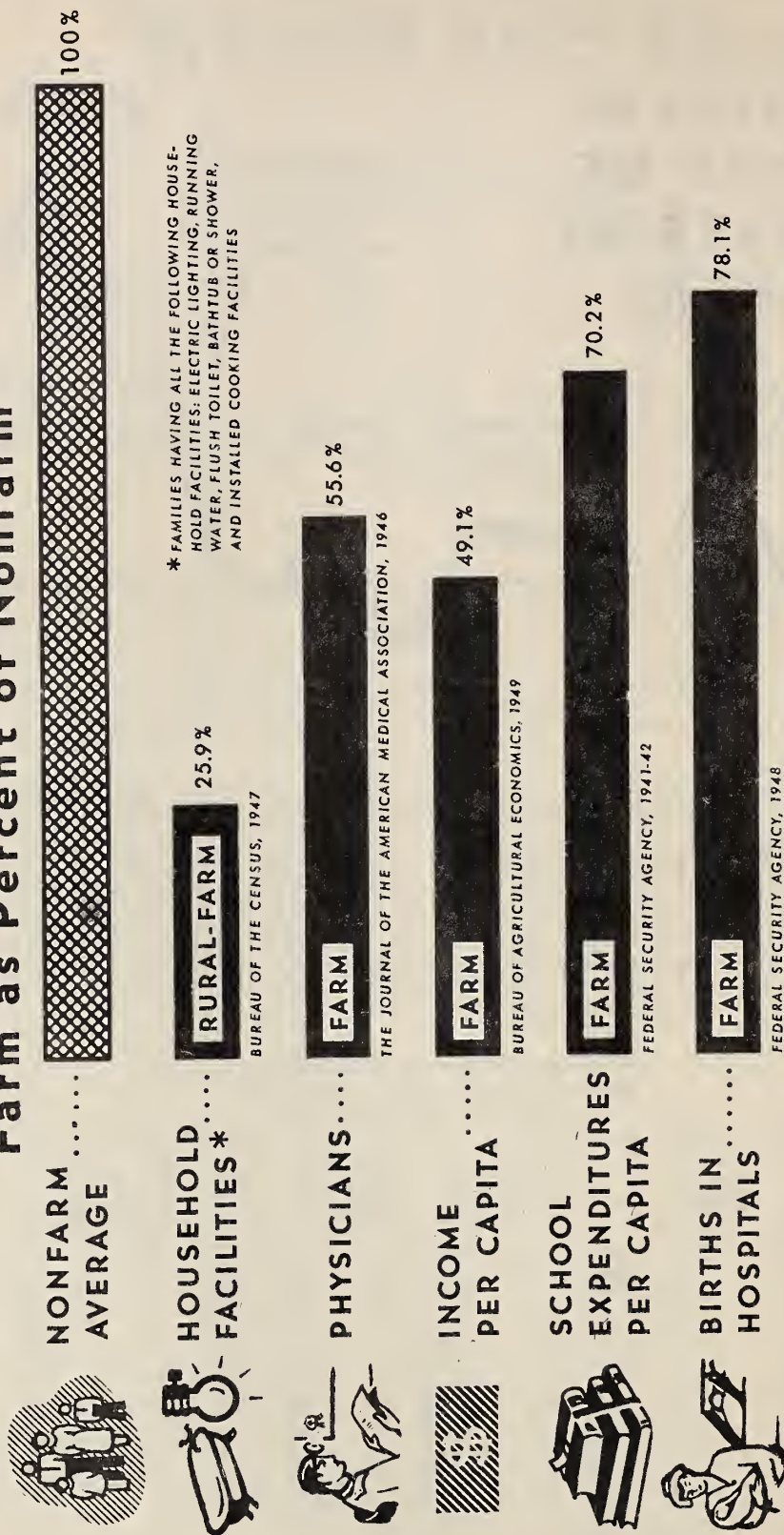
Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers
1910	73	48	1925	138	125	1940	105	119
1911	70	47	1926	132	130	1941	140	167
1912	75	50	1927	135	127	1942	193	239
1913	78	53	1928	139	126	1943	243	323
1914	76	49	1929	142	133	1944	255	338
1915	80	53				1945	270	292
1916	97	68	1930	113	109	1946	312	277
1917	135	86	1931	80	84	1947	376	330
1918	169	115	1932	59	58	1948	383	356
1919	183	124	1933	67	61	1949	353	327
			1934	79	76			
1920	158	150	1935	89	86	1950 2/	346	350
1921	132	101	1936	105	100			
1922	108	104	1937	111	117			
1923	120	130	1938	96	91			
1924	128	120	1939	99	106			

1/ Based largely on Bureau of Labor Statistics and Interstate Commerce Commission data. Includes wages of factory, mining, and Class I railway employees. Revised series.

2/ Tentative estimates.

# U. S. LEVELS OF LIVING

## Farm as Percent of Nonfarm

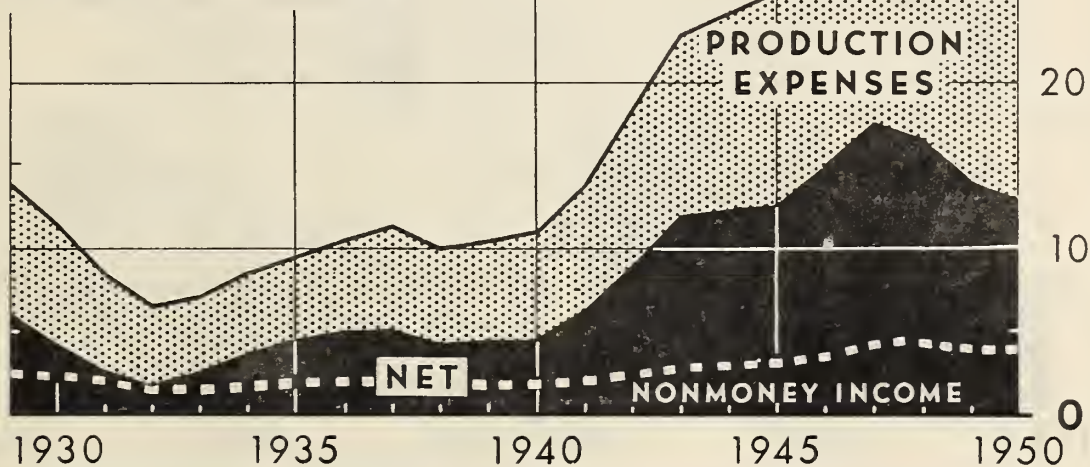


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47429A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In respect to such influential items comprising the level of living as housing, medical care, income, and school expenditures the farm population is at considerable disadvantage when compared with the nonfarm. Approximately one fourth as many farm families, as city families have all the following household facilities: Electric lighting, running water, flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and installed cooking facilities.

# FARM OPERATORS' REALIZED NET INCOME



\* INCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, BEGINNING 1933

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG.47545-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1940 to the 1948 peak, farmers' gross income rose more than three-fold, partly because of increased production, but mostly because of higher prices. Farmers' realized net income reached a 1947 high of almost 18 billion dollars, four times its 1940 level. In 1948, however, expenses rose considerably more than gross income; and net income declined for the first time in 10 years. Since

then, expenses have remained fairly stable in contrast with generally declining prices of farm products, and net income has continued to fall off.

This down trend was reversed in mid-1950; and while net income for the year as a whole will be down a little more, gross income may almost equal the 1949 level.

Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1910-50

Year	Gross farm income <sup>1/</sup>	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture <sup>2/</sup>	Year	Gross farm income <sup>1/</sup>	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture <sup>2/</sup>
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1910	7,352	3,599	3,753	1930	11,388	7,059	4,329
1911	7,081	3,646	3,435	1931	8,378	5,634	2,744
1912	7,561	3,890	3,671	1932	6,406	4,574	1,832
1913	7,821	4,035	3,786	1933	7,055	4,374	2,681
1914	7,638	4,120	3,518	1934	8,486	4,727	3,759
1915	7,968	4,223	3,745	1935	9,595	5,111	4,484
1916	9,532	4,845	4,687	1936	10,643	5,581	5,062
1917	13,147	6,136	7,011	1937	11,265	6,126	5,139
1918	16,232	7,558	8,674	1938	10,071	5,744	4,327
1919	17,710	8,461	9,249	1939	10,547	6,088	4,459
1920	15,908	9,130	6,778	1940	11,009	6,484	4,525
1921	10,478	6,875	3,603	1941	7,881	7,469	6,412
1922	10,883	6,826	4,057	1942	18,551	9,465	9,086
1923	11,967	7,125	4,842	1943	23,008	10,882	12,126
1924	12,623	7,495	5,128	1944	24,159	11,640	12,519
1925	13,567	7,464	6,103	1945	25,419	12,629	12,790
1926	13,204	7,505	5,699	1946	29,255	14,238	15,017
1927	13,251	7,545	5,706	1947	34,643	16,849	17,794
1928	13,550	7,855	5,695	1948	35,071	18,545	16,526
1929	13,824	7,780	6,044	1949 <sup>3/</sup>	32,167	18,038	14,129
				1950 <sup>4/</sup>	31,500	18,500	13,000

<sup>1/</sup> Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, includes Government payments.

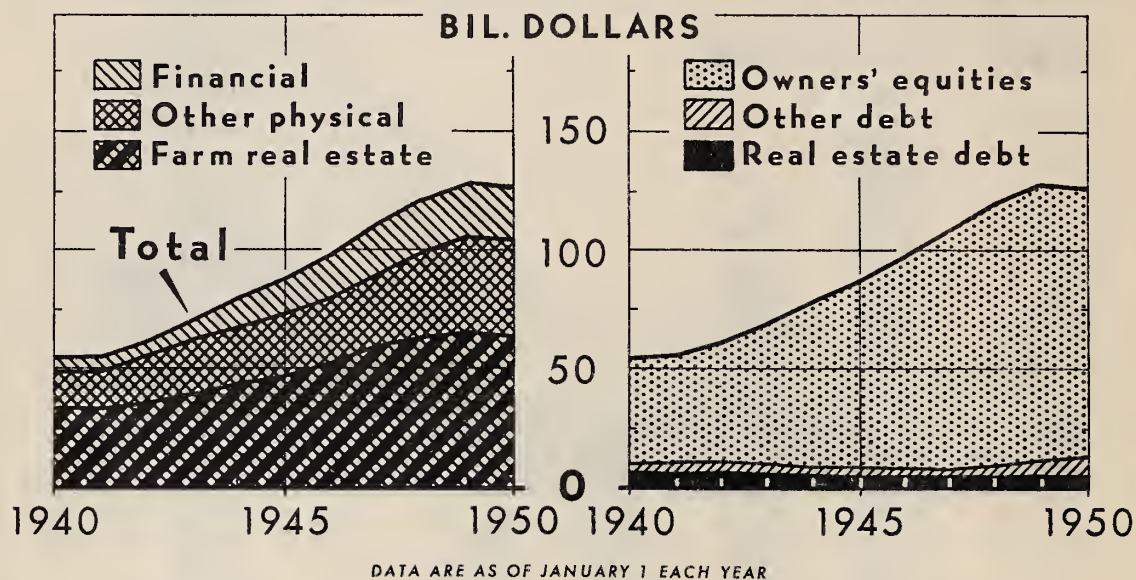
<sup>2/</sup> Includes Government payments. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> Tentative forecast as of mid-August.



# THE FARM BALANCE SHEET

## OWNERS' EQUITIES AND DEBTS

## ASSETS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47376A-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1940 to 1949, the assets of agriculture steadily increased in value. During the year ended January 1, 1950, however, they declined by 1 percent. As a result of this slight decrease and an 11-percent increase in debt,

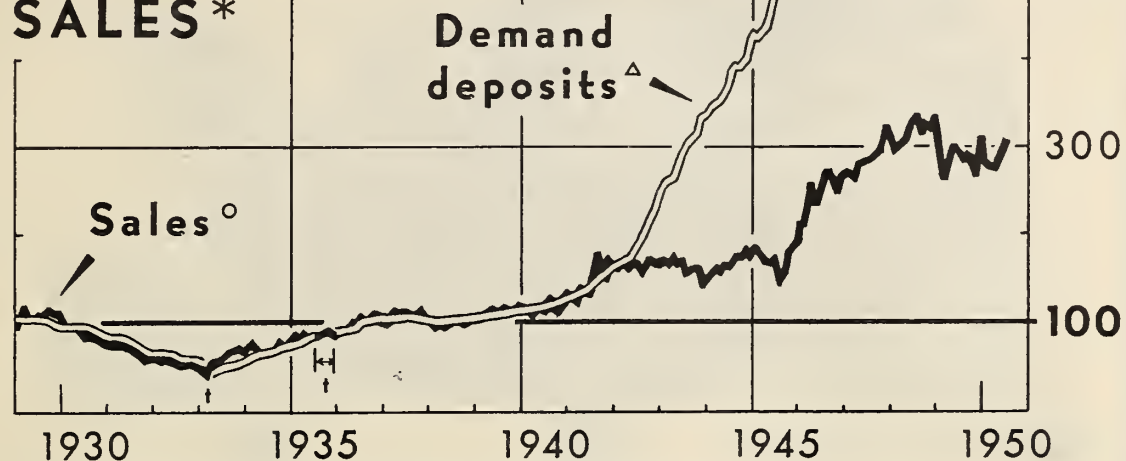
equities of proprietors in the assets of agriculture declined about 2 percent. Nevertheless, at the beginning of 1950 owners' equities amounted to 90 percent of total farm assets.

The Farm Balance Sheet, United States, January 1, 1940-50

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Total assets.....	53.8	55.0	61.3	70.6	79.6	87.9	97.8	110.1	121.4	127.8	127.1
Financial.....	15.2	5.5	6.8	9.1	12.2	15.8	19.4	21.1	21.9	21.8	21.8
Other physical.....	5.0	16.0	19.2	23.6	24.9	25.7	26.3	30.4	36.7	40.8	41.8
Real estate.....	33.6	33.5	35.3	37.9	42.5	46.4	52.1	58.6	62.8	65.2	63.5
Total claims.....	53.8	55.0	61.3	70.6	79.6	87.9	97.8	110.1	121.4	127.8	127.1
Owners' equities.....	43.8	44.5	50.8	60.8	70.7	79.6	90.0	101.8	112.3	116.6	114.7
Other debt.....	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	4.2	6.1	7.0
Real estate debt.....	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4

# RURAL DEMAND DEPOSITS and RETAIL SALES\*

% OF 1935-39



\* MONTHLY INDEX, ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

△ MEMBER BANKS OF FRS IN TOWNS OF UNDER 15,000 POP. IN 20 LEADING AGRICULTURAL STATES

○ SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (REVISED SERIES) † DATA NOT AVAILABLE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34578 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Before the war changes in rural demand deposits and retail sales were closely correlated. During the high-income war years when many goods were scarce, sales failed to increase with deposits. Following the war when

farmers were catching up their purchases, rural demand deposits increased only slightly. However, as a result of the wartime accumulation, rural deposits compared with sales remain high relative to prewar years.

Demand deposits and rural retail sales: Index numbers adjusted for seasonal variation (1935-39 = 100)

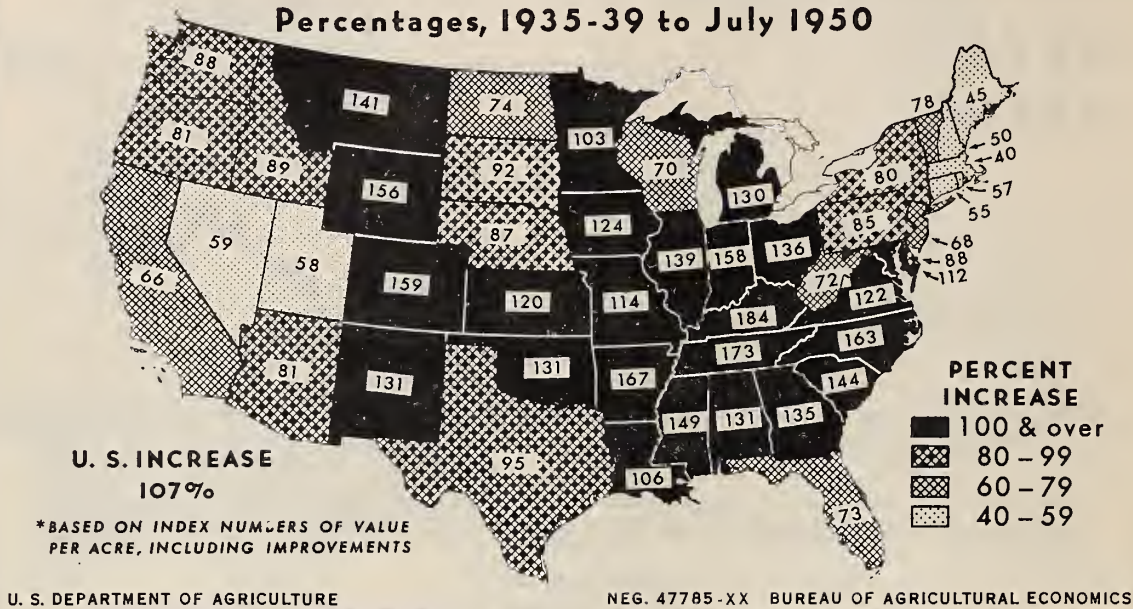
Month	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/
Jan.	104.5	95.2	95.9	93.1	81.8	73.7	63.7	60.0	51.9	49.2	57.5	74.5	75.8	62.1	66.8	90.3	104.1	100.1
Feb.	103.7	102.0	95.7	93.9	81.7	72.9	62.6	58.2	50.4	48.6	61.4	77.5	78.0	66.9	68.9	89.2	103.5	99.5
March	103.4	120.2	95.6	92.7	82.3	73.7	62.6	56.8	-	41.1	63.4	69.4	78.4	64.8	69.7	93.0	103.7	110.0
April	103.4	101.9	95.3	93.3	83.8	75.0	62.6	58.2	43.8	53.3	64.7	65.1	79.5	69.3	91.4	91.1	104.8	107.1
May	102.4	100.9	95.0	91.2	82.7	74.3	62.1	55.9	45.7	56.3	66.3	66.9	81.9	80.5	92.5	98.7	104.8	109.8
June	101.9	110.3	94.2	97.5	81.3	72.7	60.5	55.1	46.0	56.9	67.2	62.5	82.8	86.3	95.0	96.5	105.1	104.8
July	102.4	109.1	92.9	82.2	80.5	71.7	58.1	52.6	50.2	61.7	68.9	68.6	83.0	87.3	100.2	104.1	106.4	106.0
Aug.	102.0	111.7	91.6	83.0	77.6	66.2	56.8	50.7	50.4	65.1	70.3	71.5	83.4	83.8	101.6	101.0	107.2	104.0
Sept.	101.5	115.4	89.8	80.7	74.3	60.6	56.0	53.5	50.4	64.0	71.7	81.4	83.7	86.3	101.6	101.7	105.7	108.5
Oct.	100.5	109.6	87.8	78.3	70.4	57.0	55.1	56.7	51.7	69.2	72.3	75.3	84.5	84.5	101.9	107.5	104.2	111.0
Nov.	98.3	106.0	86.1	75.7	67.8	58.6	54.1	51.8	53.0	73.9	74.5	76.2	84.1	84.1	103.1	104.1	102.8	100.7
Dec.	96.7	106.3	83.1	74.9	65.8	59.1	53.1	50.8	54.9	67.3	75.7	74.5	83.7	86.5	104.2	101.5	101.6	99.6
1938																		
Jan.	101.5	97.9	106.1	103.3	115.1	115.7	129.0	125.3	164.4	164.9	249.2	166.2	335.5	150.9	435.4	184.5	562.0	211.3
Feb.	100.6	95.7	105.1	106.0	115.6	113.5	129.9	129.4	165.5	161.6	256.7	169.0	346.8	152.8	429.7	183.8	563.0	210.3
March	100.1	92.2	105.8	107.8	116.1	112.3	131.0	122.5	167.2	161.4	264.2	165.5	350.2	154.7	432.2	172.7	567.0	229.4
April	99.9	99.3	107.4	110.6	117.5	106.1	134.8	139.6	170.1	158.4	263.8	174.7	351.9	155.0	437.9	166.1	561.9	251.2
May	100.2	95.1	107.6	110.7	118.2	113.0	137.0	136.5	172.8	165.0	278.4	161.1	354.1	161.5	445.2	166.0	570.9	236.8
June	100.6	97.3	109.1	109.8	118.8	114.8	139.3	136.0	177.8	165.2	288.8	164.0	366.1	159.2	467.2	164.5	572.7	249.5
July	101.2	99.9	109.6	107.3	119.1	113.6	142.3	132.8	184.2	169.0	297.4	169.7	387.7	154.5	489.0	174.1	575.1	256.5
Aug.	101.9	101.0	109.8	112.6	119.8	115.3	146.2	139.2	192.8	153.4	305.0	154.2	395.7	174.4	496.6	180.0	585.2	272.6
Sept.	101.4	100.8	110.7	110.3	120.7	112.4	149.0	152.9	199.8	164.8	307.1	157.4	392.6	171.4	497.5	182.3	577.9	266.5
Oct.	102.1	97.7	111.1	111.1	121.9	110.0	152.0	150.0	210.6	172.5	319.9	155.7	392.8	171.2	499.3	179.3	569.2	254.3
Nov.	103.6	101.7	112.2	110.3	128.5	123.8	155.8	167.9	223.1	184.5	331.6	155.5	402.7	183.5	516.4	183.5	573.4	258.0
Dec.	104.6	101.9	113.7	117.5	126.7	129.7	160.8	159.8	236.5	182.8	334.1	161.2	426.4	170.7	547.3	193.2	574.2	265.8
1939																		
Jan.	571.9	267.2	602.4	305.0	595.7	316.5	592.6	281.0										
Feb.	566.9	266.9	585.5	299.4	578.8	283.2	585.3	273.6										
March	569.3	263.7	573.2	302.5	576.7	261.3	585.7	273.2										
April	567.0	278.1	575.9	309.9	571.7	290.9	586.1	276.7										
May	569.1	282.4	578.3	310.9	569.3	303.7	588.5	287.2										
June	571.8	284.0	585.8	325.6	572.4	293.2	595.6	305.6										
July	577.5	285.6	594.1	332.7	575.2	283.7												
Aug.	583.2	289.5	600.5	332.7	578.3	287.4												
Sept.	590.6	294.3	596.7	313.7	576.1	286.9												
Oct.	596.2	294.3	591.9	324.3	574.4	266.2												
Nov.	600.1	323.8	595.3	320.1	578.1	285.0												
Dec.	601.5	319.1	596.9	334.4	585.3	312.2												

1/ Demand deposits of member banks in places having a population of 15,000 or less in 20 leading agricultural States. 2/ Source: Department of Commerce. 3/ Data unavailable.



# INCREASE IN DOLLAR VALUE OF FARM LAND\*

Percentages, 1935-39 to July 1950

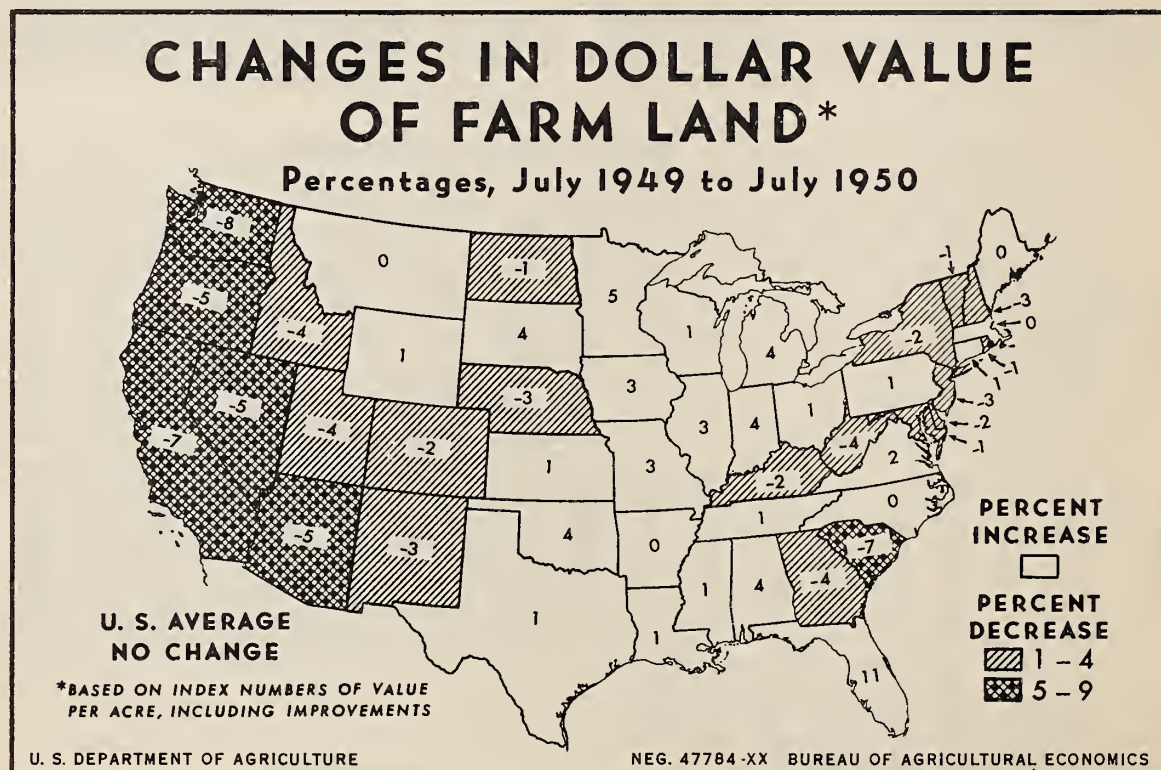


Since pre-war, land values have increased most in the Southeast and in several of the Mountain States and least in the Northeast. Land values in Kentucky, Tennessee,

Arkansas, North Carolina, Colorado and Wyoming in July 1950 were well over double the prewar average. Land values in the country as a whole are about double prewar.

# CHANGES IN DOLLAR VALUE OF FARM LAND\*

Percentages, July 1949 to July 1950



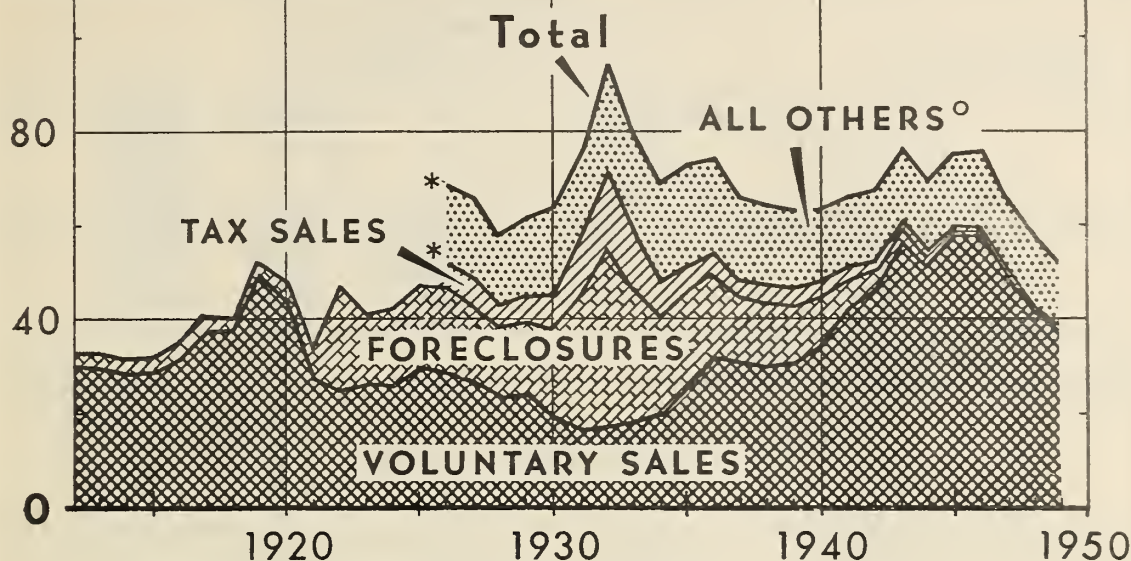
Land values in July 1950 averaged higher than a year earlier in 21 States and lower in 22 States. The index for the nation as a whole was unchanged. The East and

West North Central and the West South Central regions showed average gains of 2 percent but the down trend continued in the Mountain and Pacific Coast regions.



# FARM TITLE TRANSFERS

PER THOUS. FARMS



\* COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1926

° INCLUDES INHERITANCE AND GIFT, ADM. AND EXEC. SALES, AND MISC.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47337-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

More farms have changed hands by voluntary sale since 1940 than during any other 10-year period on record. The annual rate from 1943 to 1947 was higher than in 1919, the World War I peak. However, the rate has declined steadily since 1946, and in 1949 it was more than a third below the 1945-46 peak. Foreclosures and assignments rose sharply in 1922 and continued at a relatively

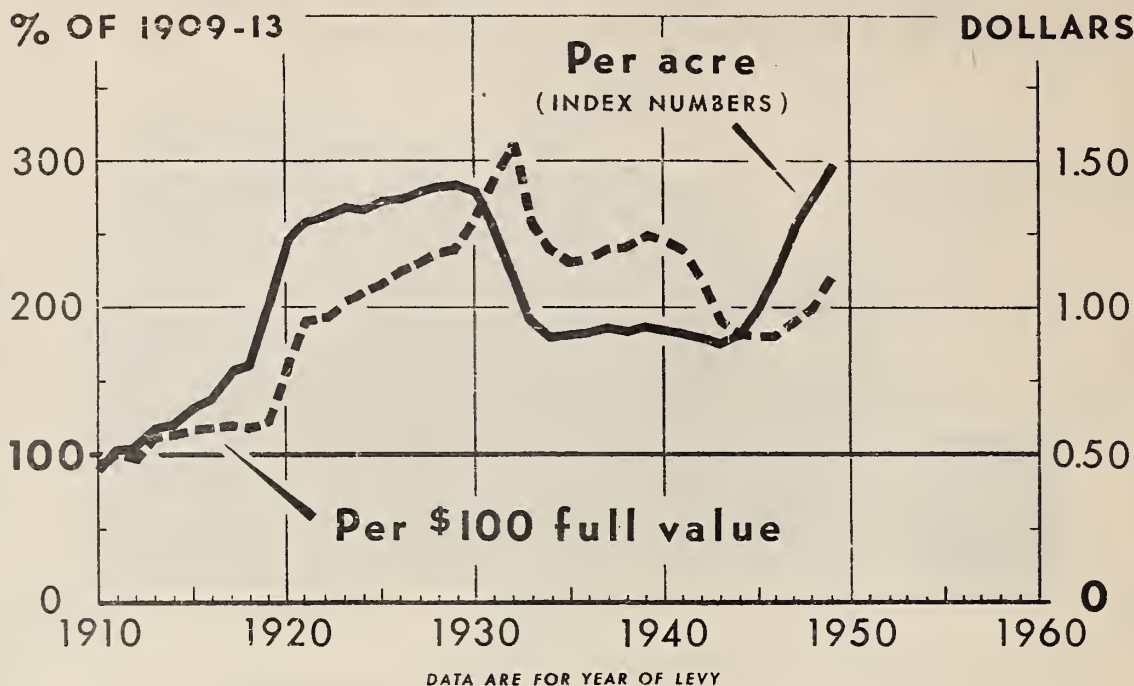
high rate as late as 1940. Since then, the rate of foreclosures, as well as tax sales, has been extremely low. Voluntary sales accounted for 70 percent of all farm transfers in 1949. The combined rate of transfer by all methods in both 1948 and 1949 was the lowest since records first became available in 1926.

Farm Real Estate: Estimated number of farm transfers per 1,000 of all farms, United States, 1912-49

Year	Voluntary sales	Foreclosures 1/	Tax sales	All other sales	Total	Year	Voluntary sales	Foreclosures 1/	Tax sales	All other sales	Total
Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000
1912	29.9	2.5				1930	19.0	18.7	7.4	16.8	61.9
1913	29.6	2.8				1931	16.2	28.4	13.3	18.8	76.7
1914	28.0	3.3				1932	16.8	38.8	15.3	22.7	93.6
1915	28.3	3.5				1933	17.8	28.0	11.1	21.7	78.6
1916	30.9	3.8				1934	19.4	21.0	7.3	21.4	69.1
1917	36.7	3.7				1935	24.8	20.3	5.9	21.9	72.9
1918	37.0	3.1				1936	31.5	18.1	4.3	20.1	74.0
1919	48.8	3.2				1937	30.5	14.3	3.1	17.5	65.4
1920	43.4	4.0				1938	29.7	13.5	3.5	17.1	63.8
1921	26.3	6.6				1939	30.2	12.6	3.3	16.7	62.8
1922	24.4	11.7				1940	34.1	10.5	3.4	15.7	63.7
1923	26.1	14.6				1941	41.7	6.2	3.1	15.1	66.1
1924	25.5	16.7				1942	45.8	4.4	2.2	14.6	67.0
1925	29.6	17.4				1943	55.9	3.1	1.8	15.3	76.1
1926	28.3	18.2	5.1	16.9	68.5	1944	51.5	1.9	1.1	15.2	69.7
1927	26.3	17.6	5.2	16.9	66.0	1945	57.4	1.5	.8	15.3	75.0
1928	23.5	14.8	4.7	15.0	58.0	1946	57.7	1.1	.7	16.3	75.8
1929	23.7	15.7	5.1	17.0	61.5	1947	49.0	1.0	.5	15.4	65.9
						1948	40.8	1.2	.4	14.5	56.9
						1949	37.1	1.4	.4	13.4	52.3

1/ Includes foreclosures, assignments, bankruptcies and related defaults.

# FARM REAL ESTATE TAXES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39891A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Taxes levied on farm real estate by State and local governments in 1949 (payable largely in 1950) were at new record levels for the country as a whole. The index of taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100) reached 296 in 1949 com-

pared with 275 in 1948 and the previous high of 281 in 1929. Tax levies in 1949 amounted to \$1.10 per \$100 of full value, which is greater than for any year since 1941 but still below the ratios for the 1930's.

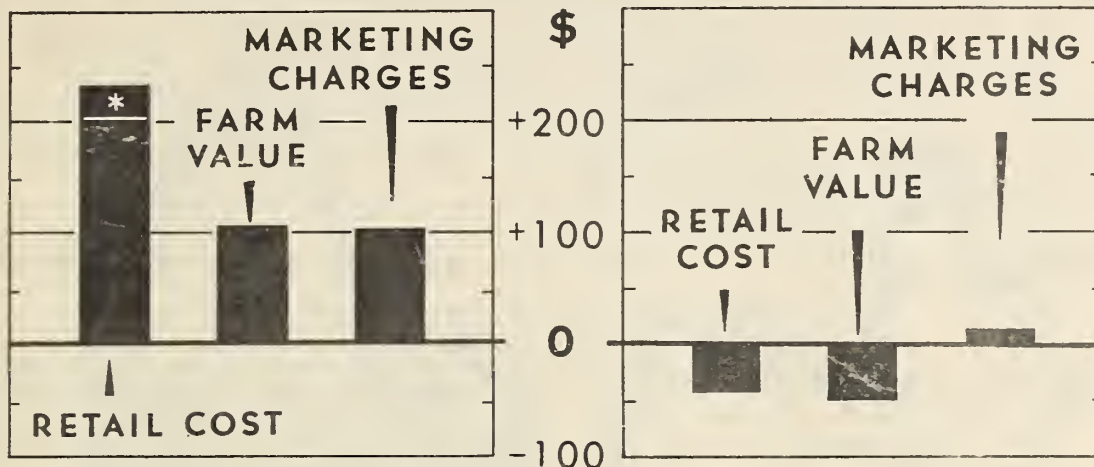
Taxes levied on farm real estate, United States, 1910-49  
Index of taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100), and taxes per \$100 of full value

Year	Index of Taxes per acre (1909-13=100)	Taxes per \$100 of full value 1/	Year	Index of Taxes per acre (1909-13=100)	Taxes per \$100 of full value 1/	Year	Index of Taxes per acre (1909-13=100)	Taxes per \$100 of full value 1/
		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars
1910	91	.47	1924	265	1.03	1938	183	1.19
1911	99	.50	1925	270	1.07	1939	186	1.23
1912	103	.49	1926	271	1.12	1940	183	1.22
1913	117	.55	1927	277	1.15	1941	182	1.18
1914	118	.56	1928	279	1.18	1942	177	1.08
1915	128	.57	1929	281	1.19	1943	175	.95
1916	136	.57	1930	277	1.30	1944	181	.91
1917	151	.58	1931	254	1.44	1945	199	.90
1918	160	.57	1932	220	1.54	1946	222	.90
1919	200	.59	1933	188	1.23	1947	254	.96
1920	244	.79	1934	178	1.19	1948	275	1.00
1921	259	.94	1935	180	1.15	1949	296	1.10
1922	261	.96	1936	181	1.16			
1923	266	1.01	1937	186	1.19			

1/ Derived by relating taxes per acre to value-per-acre figures reported by Bureau of the Census for census years and estimated by Bureau of Agriculture Economics intercensal years. Taxes levied in any particular year are related to values for next succeeding year.

# CHANGES in FOOD BASKET COSTS

## June '46-July '48      July '48-July '50



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47528-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

When food prices were rising from June 1946 to July 1948, marketing charges shared the increase about equally with value returned to farmers. But during the decline in

food prices in the last two years, lower prices to farmers bore all of the reduction and made possible a moderate advance in food marketing charges.



## FARMERS' SHARE OF YOUR FOOD DOLLAR



DATA FOR JUNE 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

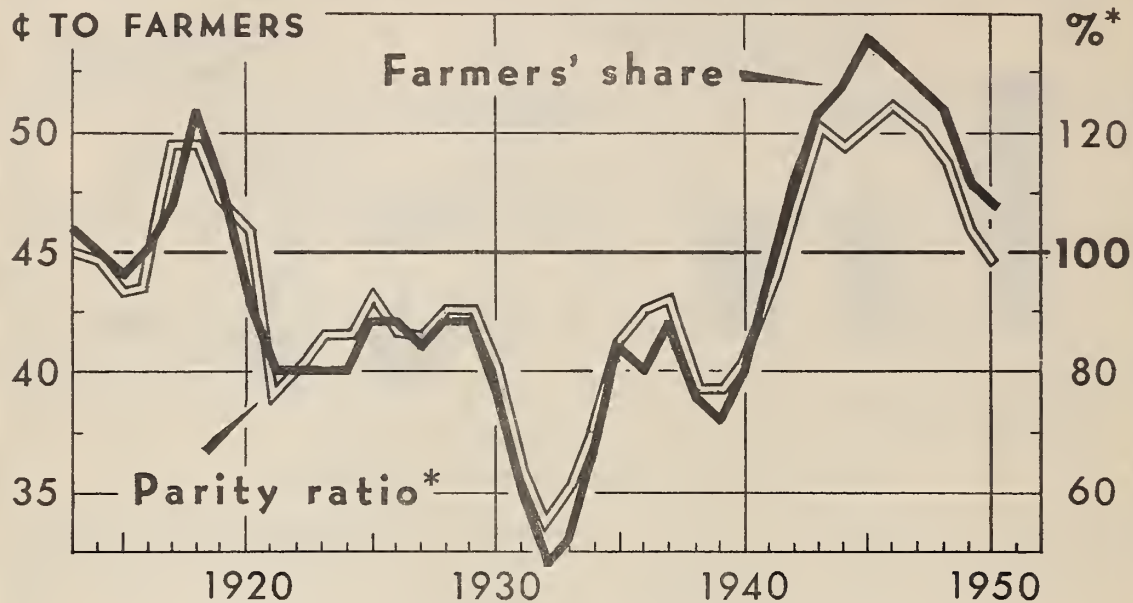
NEG. 47820-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farmers received a share of 46 cents out of the average consumer's dollar spent for a family market basket of farm food products in June 1950. The remaining 54 cents of the dollar went to pay marketing agencies for their services.

The farmer's share ranged from 62 cents for meat products to 22 cents for grain products. These variations reflect mainly the varying balance between production costs and marketing costs for different classes of farm products.



# FARMERS' SHARE OF CONSUMERS' FOOD DOLLAR, and PARITY RATIO



\*PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, AS PERCENT OF PARITY PRICE, 1910-14=100

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46663-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Changes in the farmers' share of the consumers' food dollar have been closely associated with changes in the parity ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers.

Both series are essentially ratios of producer prices to consumer prices. In recent years the parity ratio has declined more rapidly than the farmers' share.

The farmers' share of the consumers' dollar, and parity ratio, 1913-50

Year	Farmers' share	Parity ratio 2/	Year	Farmers' share	Parity ratio 2/
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1913	46	100	1932	32	55
1914	45	99	1933	33	61
1915	44	93	1934	37	70
1916	45	94	1935	41	85
1917	47	118	1936	40	90
1918	51	118	1937	42	92
1919	48	109	1938	39	77
1920	43	104	1939	38	77
1921	40	76	1940	40	81
1922	40	80	1941	44	95
1923	40	86	1942	48	107
1924	40	86	1943	51	121
1925	42	92	1944	52	118
1926	42	87	1945	54	121
1927	41	86	1946	53	124
1928	42	90	1947	52	121
1929	42	90	1948	51	116
1930	39	81	1949	48	104
1931 1/	35	64	1950	47	99

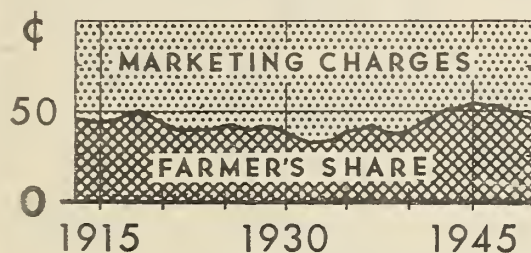
1/ Preliminary estimates.

2/ Index of prices received by farmers divided by index of prices paid, including interest and taxes. (Indexes are on 1910-14 base).

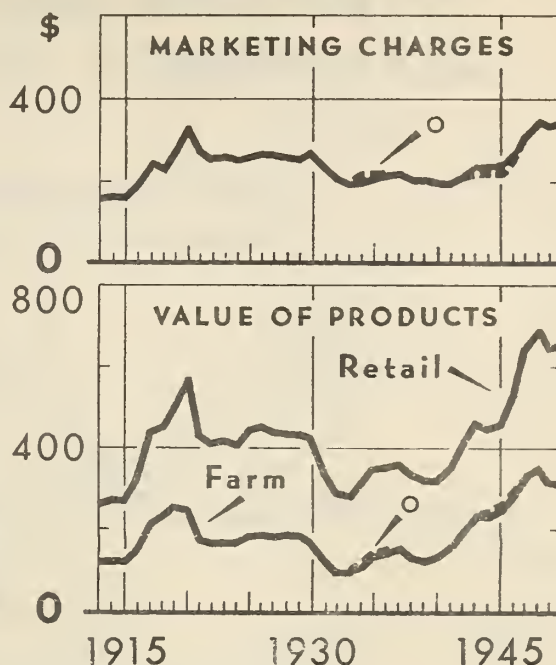
# FARM FOOD PRODUCTS

- Farmer's Share of Food Dollar
- Family Market Basket

## CONSUMER'S FOOD DOLLAR



## THE MARKET BASKET\*



\*ANNUAL PURCHASES OF FAMILY OF 3 AVERAGE CONSUMERS, 1935-39

○ TAXES PAID BY PROCESSORS AND EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS TO FARMERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43745-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for farm food products dropped to 47 cents in 1950, the lowest share since 1941. Prices at farm and retail are

expected to show little change from 1949 to 1950, but marketing charges appear to match or exceed the record high of 1948.

Farm food products: Retail cost, farm value, marketing charges, and farmer's share of consumer's dollar, 1913-50 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Retail cost <sup>2/</sup>	Farm value <sup>3/</sup>	Marketing charges <sup>4/</sup>	Farmer's share of consumer's dollar	Year	Retail cost <sup>2/</sup>	Farm value <sup>3/</sup>	Marketing charges <sup>4/</sup>	Farmer's share of consumer's dollar
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents
1913	263	122	141	46	1932	285	90	195	32
1914	271	123	148	45	1933	277	90	187	32
					1934	312	106	206	34
1915	267	118	149	44	1935	347	134	213	39
1916	320	143	177	45	1936	350	141	209	40
1917	441	207	234	47	1937	363	151	212	42
1918	456	232	224	51	1938	329	127	202	39
1919	511	247	264	48	1939	318	122	196	38
1920	567	244	323	43					
1921	427	170	257	40	1940	319	127	192	40
1922	408	162	246	40	1941	349	154	195	44
1923	413	164	249	40	1942	409	195	214	48
1924	406	163	243	40	1943	459	236	223	51
					1944	451	233	218	52
1925	442	186	256	42					
1926	448	186	262	42	1945	459	246	213	54
1927	434	177	257	41	1946	528	279	249	53
1928	436	184	252	42	1947	644	335	309	52
1929	436	183	253	42	1948	690	350	340	51
					1949	646	309	337	48
1930	422	163	259	39					
1931	340	120	220	35	1950 <sup>5/</sup>	648	307	341	47

<sup>1/</sup> Average annual purchases per family of three average consumers, 1935-39.

<sup>2/</sup> Calculated from retail prices collected by the Bur. of Labor Statis. and the Bur. of Agr. Econ.

<sup>3/</sup> Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing. Farm values plus Government payments to producers (exclusive of benefit, conservation, and parity payments after 1935) are as follows: 1933, 92; 1934, 115; 1935, 143; 1943, 238; 1944, 242; 1945, 257 and 1946, 285.

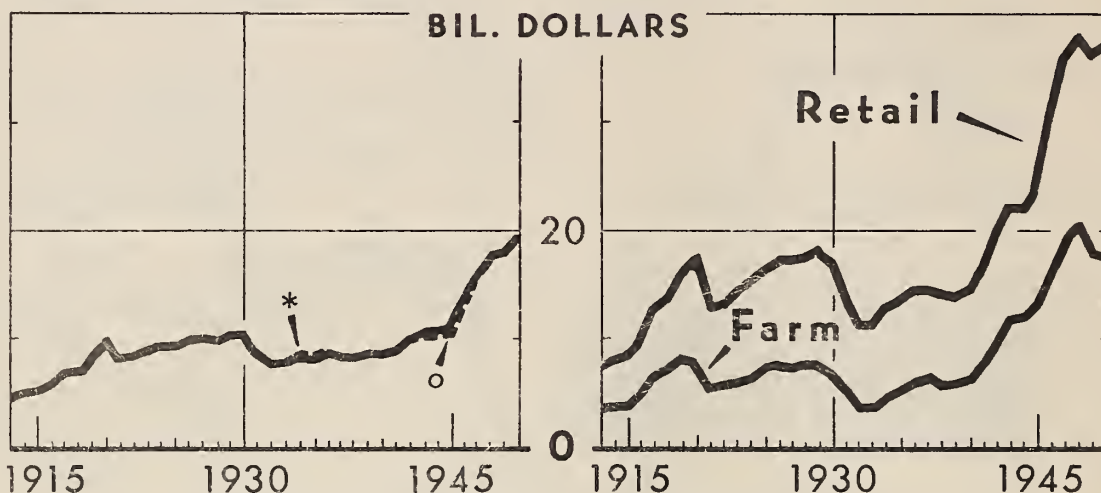
<sup>4/</sup> Marketing charges equal margin minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.

<sup>5/</sup> Preliminary estimate.

# U. S. FOOD MARKETING BILL

## MARKETING BILL

## VALUE OF PRODUCTS



\* TAXES PAID BY PROCESSORS AND EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS TO FARMERS  
 O EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT MARKETING PAYMENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43749-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The national bill for marketing farm food products reached a new record high of 18.2 billion dollars in 1949, as food values dropped at both retail and farm levels. The marketing bill is expected to advance from 1949 to

1950 with little change in farm and retail values. Record highs of 38.0 billion for retail value and 20.0 billion dollars for farm value were reached in 1948.

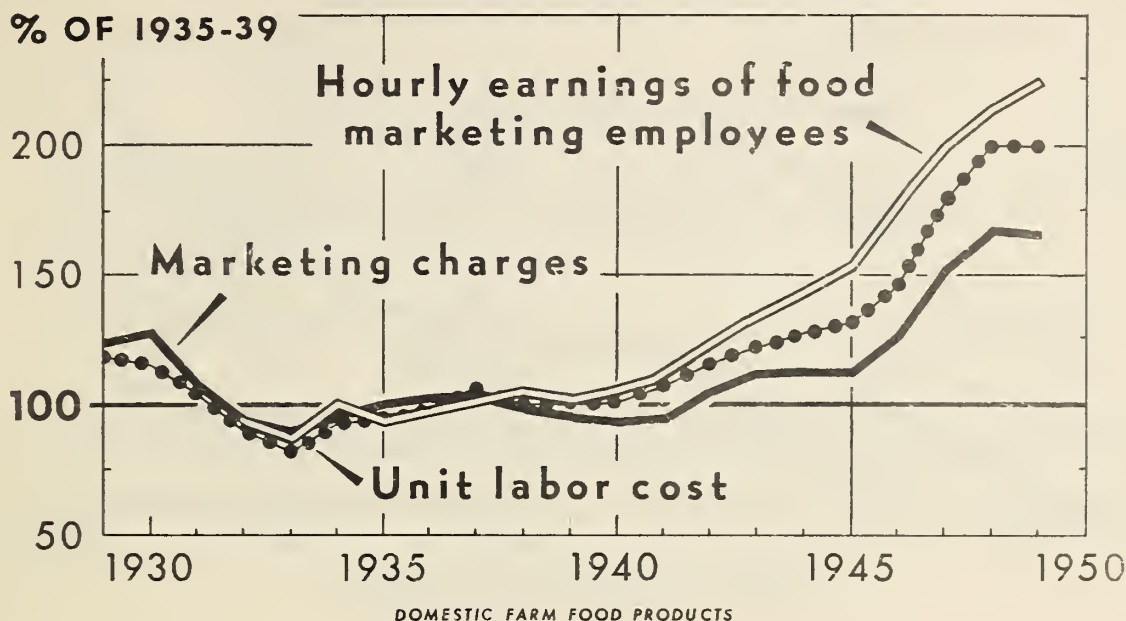
The National Marketing Bill for Farm Food Products: Total charges for marketing from sale by farm producers to purchase at retail by civilian consumers, farm value or equivalent produce, and estimated retail value, 1913-50 1/

Year	Adjusted farm value 2/	Retail value 3/	Marketing margin 4/	Government marketing taxes (-) and payments (+) 5/	Marketing bill adjusted for government taxes and payments 6/	Year	Adjusted farm value 2/	Retail value 3/	Marketing margin 4/	Government marketing taxes (-) and payments (+) 5/	Marketing bill adjusted for government taxes and payments 6/
Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.		Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	
1913	3.7	7.8	4.0	---	4.0	1932	3.6	11.1	7.5	---	7.5
1914	3.8	8.2	4.4	---	4.4	1933	3.7	11.3	7.6	-.1	7.5
1915	3.8	8.3	4.5	---	4.5	1934	4.4	12.9	8.5	-.4	8.1
1916	4.6	9.8	5.2	---	5.2	1935	5.3	13.5	8.2	-.4	7.8
1917	6.4	12.9	6.5	---	6.5	1936	6.0	14.7	8.7	---	8.7
1918	7.3	13.8	6.5	---	6.5	1937	6.2	14.7	8.5	---	8.5
1919	8.0	16.0	8.0	---	8.0	1938	5.5	14.0	8.5	---	8.5
						1939	5.5	14.1	8.6	---	8.6
1920	7.7	17.2	9.5	---	9.5						
1921	5.2	13.0	7.8	---	7.8	1940	6.0	14.6	8.6	---	8.6
1922	5.5	13.5	8.0	---	8.0	1941	7.5	16.5	9.0	---	9.0
1923	5.9	14.6	8.7	---	8.7	1942	9.7	19.9	10.2	---	10.2
1924	6.1	15.1	9.0	---	9.0	1943	11.7	22.1	10.4	+.3	10.7
1925	7.1	16.4	9.3	---	9.3	1944	11.7	22.1	10.4	+.6	11.0
1926	7.3	17.0	9.7	---	9.7	1945	12.9	23.6	10.7	+.5	11.5
1927	7.1	17.0	9.9	---	9.9	1946	16.5	30.5	14.0	+	14.5
1928	7.4	17.2	9.8	---	9.8	1947	19.3	36.0	16.7	---	16.7
1929	7.6	17.9	10.3	---	10.3	1948	20.0	38.0	18.0	---	18.0
						1949	18.0	36.2	18.2	---	18.2
1930	6.6	16.8	10.2	---	10.2						
1931	4.9	13.6	8.7	---	8.7	1950 6/	17.5	36.9	19.4	---	19.4

1/ Revised.  
 2/ Adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood byproducts. Also adjusted to eliminate income from products not purchased by domestic civilian consumer. Note: Adjusted farm value series does not include Government payments to producers such as benefit payments, soil conservation, feed subsidies, etc.  
 3/ Derived by dividing farm value of each food commodity group by farmer's share and totaling results over all groups.  
 4/ Before adjustment for Government marketing taxes and Government marketing payments.  
 5/ Taxes and payments were estimated by applying ratios from price-spread data to retail cost. See Agr. Info. Bul. 4, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers", November 1949.  
 6/ Preliminary estimates.



# FOOD MARKETING CHARGES AND LABOR COSTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43896-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Unit labor cost in food marketing leveled off to show no change from 1948 to 1949 although hourly earnings of food marketing employees advanced nearly 5 percent. Hourly earnings of these employees are expected to aver-

age slightly higher in 1950 than 1949, but unit labor cost may not increase if labor productivity continues to rise. Labor costs make up about half of total food marketing cost.

Domestic farm food products: Marketing charges, hourly earnings of food marketing employees, and labor costs per unit of farm food products marketed, United States, 1929-49  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Marketing charges 1/	Unit labor cost 2/	Hourly earnings 3/	Year	Marketing charges 1/	Unit labor cost 2/	Hourly earnings 3/
1929	124	118	---	1940	94	100	104
1930	127	115	---	1941	95	106	111
1931	108	104	---	1942	105	115	122
1932	95	90	92	1943	111	121	134
1933	90	82	87	1944	112	128	142
1934	96	93	99	1945	112	132	152
1935	100	95	95	1946	126	149	176
1936	102	98	97	1947	151	173	199
1937	103	106	101	1948	166	200	214
1938	99	100	104	1949	165	200	224
1939	96	100	102				

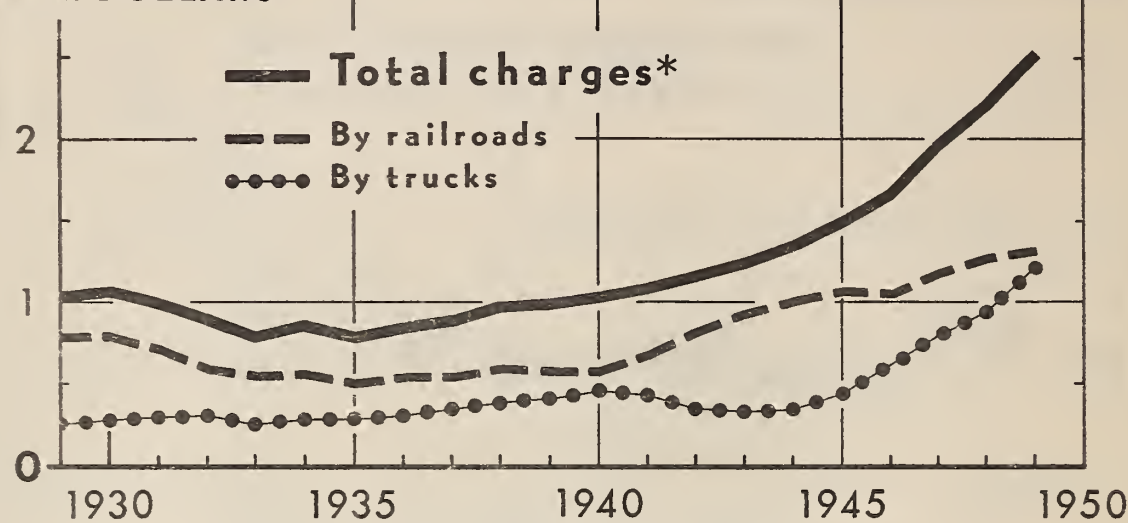
1/ Calculated from the spread between retail cost of the market basket and payments to farmers for equivalent produce, minus marketing taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.

2/ Unit labor cost is the quotient of the total marketing pay roll, adjusted to exclude labor procured to lend-lease and military supplies, and the physical volume of food marketed for civilian consumption.

3/ Weighted average of hourly earnings of all employees engaged in retail food stores, wholesaling of food products, food processing and transportation of farm food products.

# TOTAL BILL FOR HAULING FOOD BETWEEN CITIES

BIL. DOLLARS



\*FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FARM FOOD PRODUCTS  
DATA FOR 1949 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47197-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Over \$2-1/3 billion is estimated to have been spent in 1949 for intercity transportation of farm food products. This total includes payments by shippers to railroads and for-hire motor carriers and approximate costs of haulage

in private trucks for all movements other than local haulage within cities and from one farm to another. The estimated bill by motor truck has increased sharply and is now almost as large as the rail bill.

Estimated intercity transportation cost for farm food products,  
United States, 1929-49

Year	Transportation cost 1/			Year	Transportation cost 1/		
	Railroad 2/	For-hire and private trucking 3/	Total 4/		Railroad 2/	For-hire and private trucking 3/	Total 4/
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1929	0.78	0.24	1.02	1940	0.58	0.44	1.02
1930	.79	.27	1.06	1941	.66	.42	1.08
1931	.71	.29	1.00	1942	.81	.34	1.15
1932	.59	.30	.89	1943	.92	.31	1.23
1933	.54	.24	.78	1944	1.00	.34	1.34
1934	.56	.28	.84	1945	1.06	.43	1.49
1935	.50	.28	.78	1946	1.04	.61	1.65
1936	.53	.30	.83	1947	1.22	.82	2.04
1937	.53	.34	.87	1948	1.27	.87	2.14
1938	.59	.38	.97	1949 5/	1.23	1.12	2.35
1939	.58	.40	.98				

1/ Includes transportation for civilian consumption plus costs within United States for transportation of food products for commercial export, military, and lend-lease.

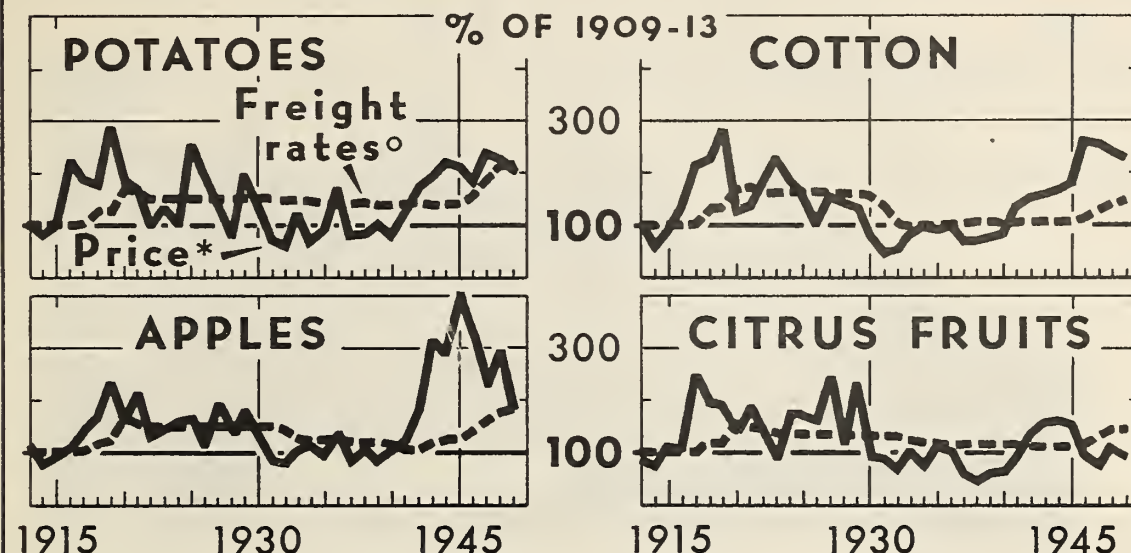
2/ Derived from Class I Steam Railroad reports to Interstate Commerce Commission of freight revenues for selected commodities.

3/ Estimated as follows: Total truck ton miles estimated by I.C.C. based on data Public Roads Administration; ton-miles converted to revenues on basis of revenue of Class I Motor Carriers reported for period since 1939 and estimated for earlier years on price indexes of carrier operating cost components; revenue for food assumed to be same percentage of total for motor as for rail after allowance for products of mines.

4/ Revenue from milk included in entire series, protective service includes 1938 to date.

5/ Preliminary.

# FARM PRICES and RAIL FREIGHT RATES, SELECTED COMMODITIES



\* SEASON AV. PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS  
° FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING JULY 1; 1913-14=100

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47588-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During each world war, farm prices climbed faster and higher than freight rates. Following the first World War prices fell drastically and rates declined relatively little.

In 1948 and 1949, when farm prices were declining, freight rates continued upward.

Farm prices and rail freight rates, selected commodities, United States, 1913-49  
Index numbers (1909-13 = 100)

Year	Potatoes		Cotton		Apples		Citrus fruits	
	Prices received by farmers 1/	Freight rates 2/	Prices received by farmers 1/	Freight rates 2/	Prices received by farmers 1/	Freight rates 2/	Prices received by farmers 1/	Freight rates 2/
1913	102	100	101	100	118	100	86	100
1914	84	100	59	100	76	100	77	100
1915	102	100	90	100	90	100	116	100
1916	229	100	140	100	109	100	109	98
1917	188	109	218	109	147	102	216	98
1918	178	127	233	133	170	119	198	121
1919	290	130	285	136	236	127	190	121
1920	188	173	128	171	164	169	161	157
1921	170	167	137	176	218	157	187	153
1922	99	155	185	164	131	153	140	144
1923	138	154	231	164	146	153	92	138
1924	109	154	185	166	163	153	177	134
1925	255	154	158	166	167	153	177	134
1926	197	154	101	166	117	153	165	134
1927	153	154	163	165	196	153	247	134
1928	80	155	145	164	145	153	121	133
1929	197	155	135	163	184	153	233	133
1930	137	155	76	159	137	153	94	133
1931	69	155	46	139	85	153	88	132
1932	37	153	53	106	81	145	68	132
1933	123	151	82	95	105	129	99	124
1934	67	150	100	95	117	127	77	121
1935	89	145	89	97	95	128	111	120
1936	171	143	100	97	138	127	104	114
1937	79	144	68	102	85	123	61	114
1938	83	147	69	108	109	123	49	117
1939	104	143	73	108	85	123	62	116
1940	81	142	80	102	106	117	69	116
1941	121	143	137	104	127	108	92	117
1942	175	146	154	106	162	107	139	115
1943	196	142	160	109	317	120	159	111
1944	225	142	167	109	293	128	166	111
1945	214	142	182	104	399	128	157	111
1946	186	156	263	112	326	114	97	119
1947	243	184	298	129	236	165	77	136
1948	229	210	245	141	296	178	107	145
1949 3/	192	216	227	149	183	185	97	149

1/ Season average, 1909-13 = 100.

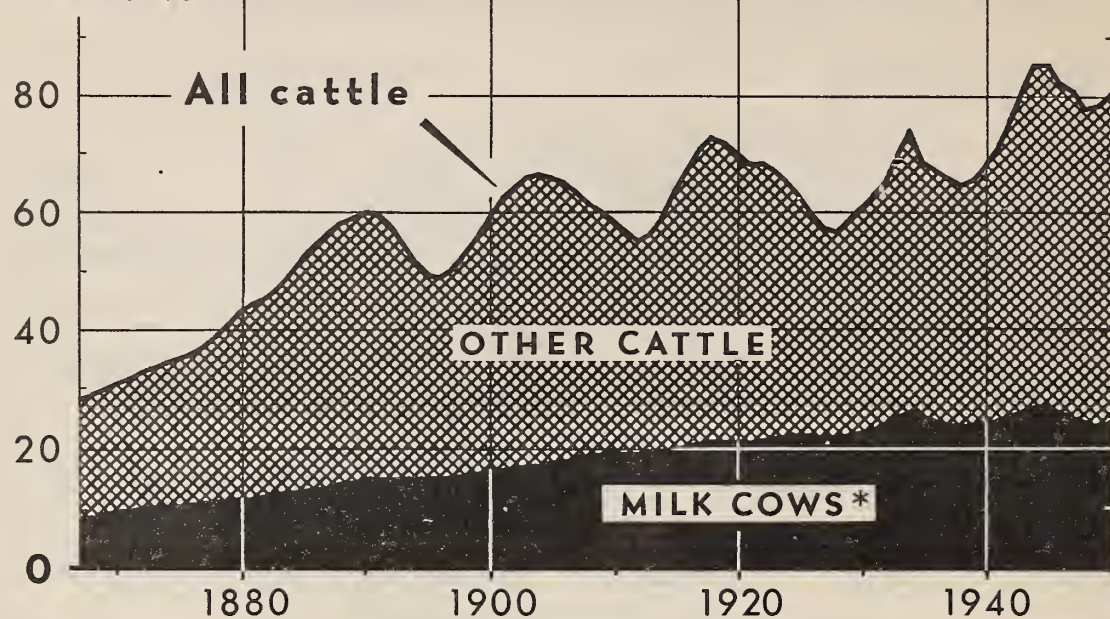
2/ Year beginning July 1913 = 100.

3/ Preliminary.



# CATTLE ON FARMS JAN. 1

MILLIONS



\*COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YRS. AND OVER KEPT FOR MILK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47147-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cattle numbers increased 2.0 million head in 1949, and indications are for as many or more to be added in 1950. Numbers on January 1, 1951 will move toward their 1945 peak and, barring drought, new highs may be reached early in this decade.

Numbers of milk cows have been relatively steady in 1949 and 1950. Numbers of beef cows, however, rose to a new high on January 1, 1950, and are probably expanding further this year. A growing proportion of the total cattle herd is of beef animals.

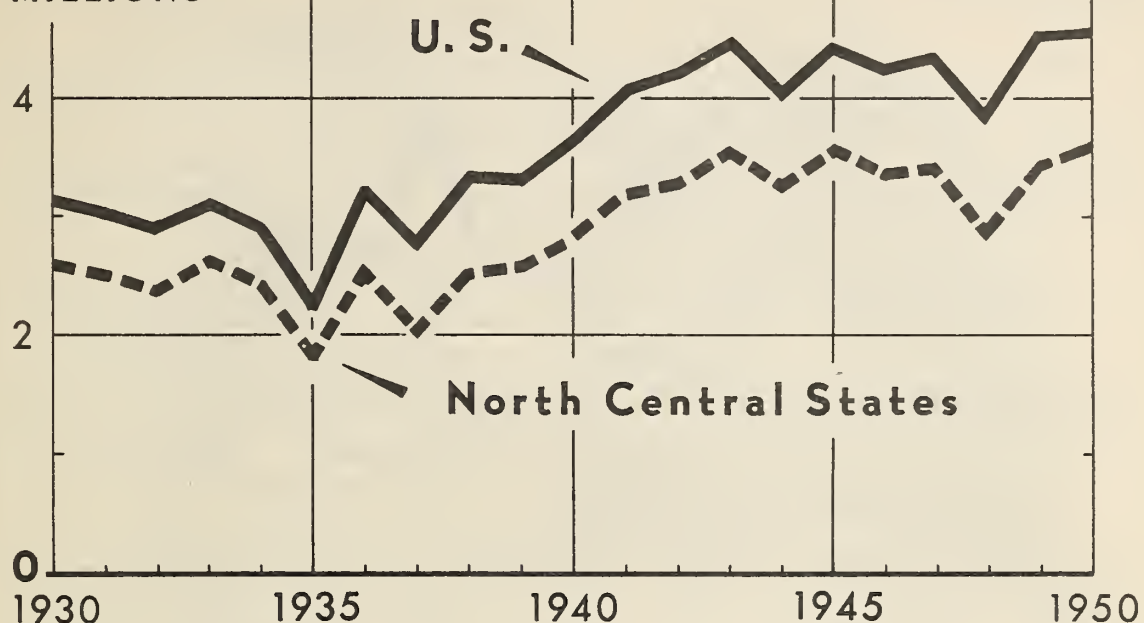
All cattle: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1867-1950

Year	All cattle	Other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/
1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head
1867	28,636	20,373	8,263	1895	49,510	34,280	15,230	1923	67,546	45,408	22,138
1868	29,238	20,533	8,705	1896	49,205	33,939	15,266	1924	65,996	43,665	22,331
1869	30,060	20,855	9,205	1897	50,447	35,065	15,382	1925	63,373	40,798	22,575
				1898	52,868	37,227	15,641	1926	60,576	38,166	22,410
1870	31,082	21,410	9,672	1899	55,927	39,833	16,094	1927	58,178	35,927	22,251
1871	32,107	22,166	9,941					1928	57,322	35,091	22,231
1872	33,078	22,887	10,191	1900	59,739	43,195	16,544	1929	58,877	36,437	22,440
1873	33,830	23,482	10,348	1901	62,576	45,868	16,708				
1874	34,821	24,259	10,562	1902	64,418	47,426	16,992	1930	61,003	37,971	23,032
1875	35,361	24,647	10,714	1903	66,004	48,787	17,217	1931	63,030	39,210	23,820
1876	36,140	25,319	10,821	1904	66,442	48,957	17,485	1932	65,801	40,905	24,896
1877	37,333	26,329	11,004	1905	66,111	48,288	17,823	1933	70,280	44,344	25,936
1878	39,396	28,174	11,222	1906	65,009	46,779	18,230	1934	74,369	47,438	26,931
1879	41,420	29,934	11,486	1907	63,754	45,125	18,629	1935	68,846	42,764	26,082
				1908	61,989	42,997	18,992	1936	67,847	42,651	25,196
1880	43,347	31,593	11,754	1909	60,774	41,573	19,201	1937	66,098	41,449	24,649
1881	44,501	32,524	11,977					1938	65,249	40,783	24,466
1882	45,738	33,504	12,234	1910	58,993	39,543	19,450	1939	66,029	41,429	24,600
1883	47,367	34,816	12,551	1911	57,225	37,803	19,422				
1884	49,804	36,921	12,883	1912	55,675	36,158	19,517	1940	68,309	43,369	24,940
1885	52,463	39,250	13,213	1913	56,592	37,012	19,580	1941	71,755	46,302	25,453
1886	54,868	41,390	13,478	1914	59,461	39,640	19,821	1942	76,025	49,712	26,313
1887	56,602	42,714	13,888	1915	63,849	43,579	20,270	1943	81,204	54,066	27,138
1888	58,595	44,249	14,350	1916	67,438	46,686	20,752	1944	85,334	57,630	27,704
1889	59,178	44,472	14,706	1917	70,979	49,767	21,212	1945	85,573	57,803	27,770
				1918	73,040	51,504	21,536	1946	82,434	55,739	26,695
1890	60,014	45,014	15,000	1919	72,094	50,549	21,545	1947	81,207	55,109	26,098
1891	59,968	44,835	15,133					1948	78,126	53,087	25,039
1892	58,126	42,949	15,177	1920	70,400	48,945	21,455	1949	78,298	53,882	24,416
1893	55,119	39,955	15,164	1921	68,714	47,258	21,456				
1894	51,713	36,476	15,237	1922	68,795	46,944	21,851	1950 2/	80,277	55,652	24,625

1/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.  
2/ Preliminary.

# CATTLE ON FEED JAN. 1

MILLIONS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46175-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Large numbers of cattle have been grain-fed for market the last two years. The number on feed January 1, 1950 was slightly larger than a year earlier and a new record. No great change is expected in the number to be reported on feed January 1, 1951. The 1950 summer and fall de-

mand for cattle for feeding has been strong but has competed with demand for stock to rebuild and expand herds. As was the case in 1949-50, a scarcity of better-quality steers may cause an unusually large number of calves, cows, and feeders of poorer quality to go on feed this year.

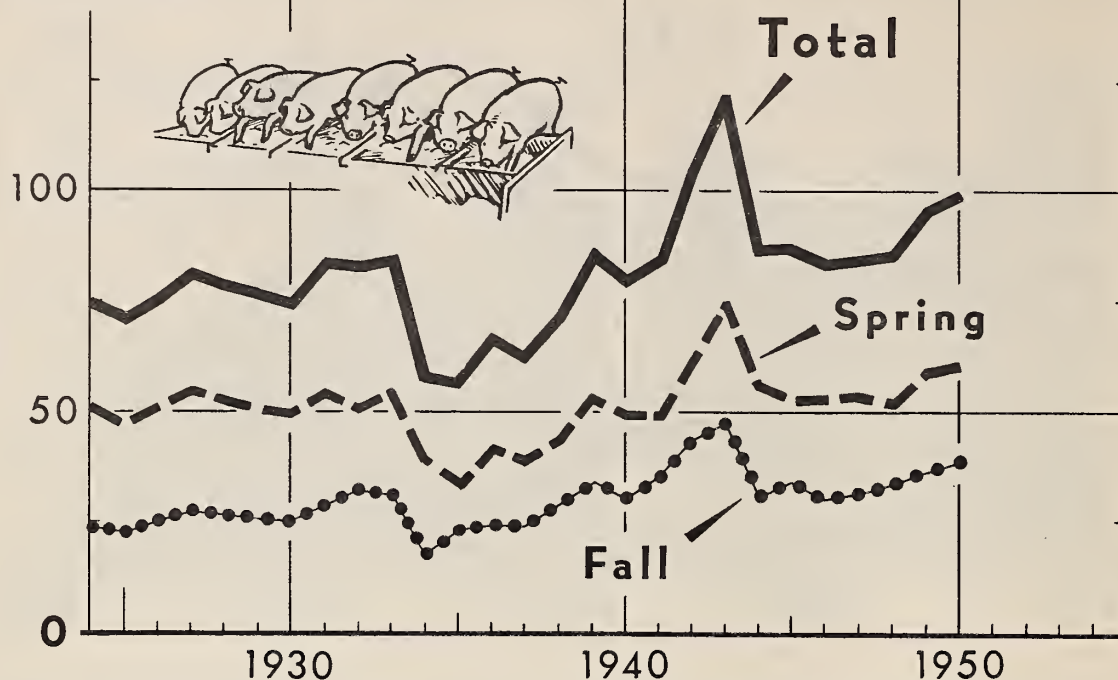
Cattle on feed January 1, 1930-50

Year	United States	North Central States	Year	United States	North Central States
	1,000 head	1,000 head		1,000 head	1,000 head
1930	3,113	2,583	1941	4,065	3,150
1931	3,025	2,498	1942	4,185	3,254
1932	2,878	2,357	1943	4,445	3,533
1933	3,080	2,605	1944	4,015	3,224
1934	2,890	2,411	1945	4,411	3,569
1935	2,215	1,808	1946	4,211	3,336
1936	3,202	2,520	1947	4,307	3,417
1937	2,759	2,020	1948	3,821	2,844
1938	3,336	2,491	1949	4,530	3,405
1939	3,303	2,551	1950 1/	4,552	3,538
1940	3,633	2,796			

1/ Preliminary.

# U. S. PIG CROPS

MIL. HEAD



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39337-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The U. S. pig crop has increased without interruption since the postwar low in 1946. The 1950 spring crop was 3 percent larger than the crop a year earlier, and on June 1 farmers indicated that 5 percent more sows would farrow fall pigs in 1950 than in 1949. A further increase is expected in the spring crop of 1951, in response to large feed supplies and a pick-up in demand for pork. In case

of larger needs for meat because of defense activities, pork production could be expanded fairly rapidly through both increased pig crops and heavier slaughter weights of hogs. Since the war, however, pork production has not increased as rapidly as numbers because farmers marketed hogs at weights much lighter than the heavy weights during and just after the war.

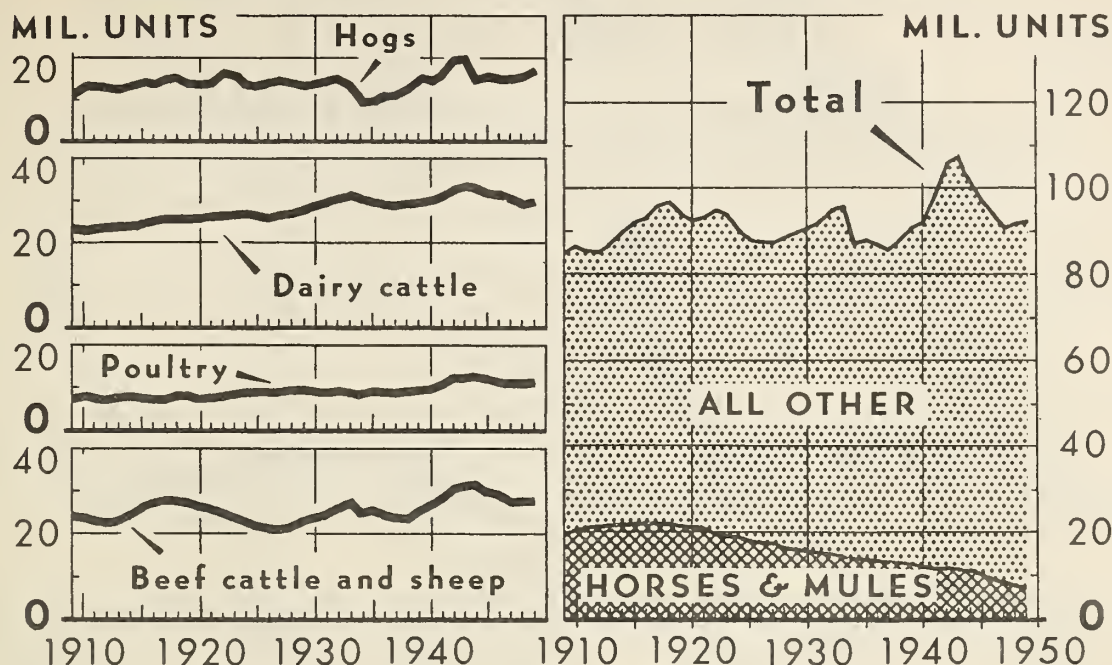
Pig crops: Spring, fall, and total, United States, 1924-50

Year	Pigs saved			Year	Pigs saved		
	Spring	Fall	Total		Spring	Fall	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1924	50,218	23,847	74,065	1940	49,584	30,282	79,866
1925	47,859	22,451	70,310	1941	49,368	35,584	84,952
1926	50,579	24,865	75,444	1942	61,093	43,810	104,903
1927	54,502	26,744	81,246	1943	74,223	47,584	121,807
1928	52,330	26,292	78,622	1944	55,754	30,905	86,659
1929	50,479	25,646	76,125	1945	52,189	34,593	86,782
				1946	52,392	30,548	82,940
1930	49,332	24,803	74,135	1947	52,802	31,345	84,147
1931	53,984	29,192	83,176	1948	51,266	33,921	85,187
1932	51,031	31,494	82,525	1949	58,426	37,262	95,688
1933	53,460	30,740	84,200				
1934	39,698	17,068	56,766	1950	60,079	1/ 39,000	1/ 99,079
1935	32,884	23,260	56,144				
1936	41,422	24,303	65,725				
1937	38,525	23,994	62,519				
1938	43,289	28,566	71,855				
1939	53,238	33,714	86,952				

1/ Estimate of pigs saved during fall of 1950 based upon farrowings indicated from breeding intentions reports and average number of pigs saved per litter during 10 years 1939-48, with allowance for trend.



# LIVESTOCK FED ON FARMS



ONE ANIMAL UNIT IS EQUIVALENT TO ONE AVERAGE MILK COW IN CONSUMPTION OF ALL FEED, INCLUDING HAY AND PASTURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 47811-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total animal units of livestock fed annually have turned upward from the post war low point reached in 1947-48. This upturn is greatest in hogs, beef cattle, and poultry since dairy cattle are near their low point and numbers of sheep and horses and mules are still decreasing. The meat producing livestock and poultry enter-

prises are the ones in which the increase in numbers has occurred. However, milk production is greater now than in 1947, with 6 percent fewer milk cows, and egg production is 8 percent larger with only 1 percent more hens and pullets.

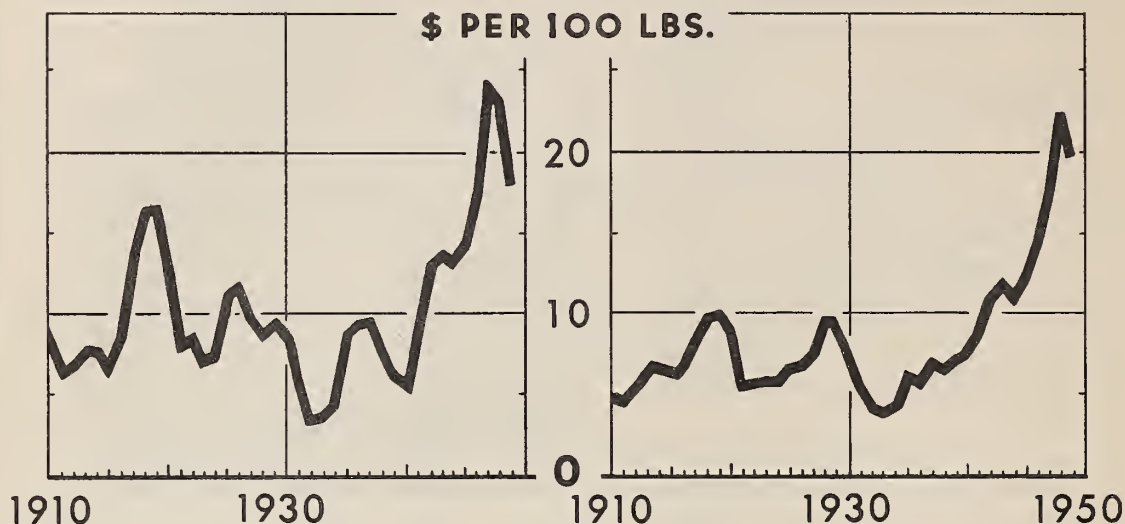
Livestock, grain and roughage-consuming: Animal units fed annually, United States, 1909-49

Year begin- ning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Poul- try	Hor- ses and mules	Total	Year begin- ning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Poul- try	Hor- ses and mules	Total
Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions
1909	22.7	16.7	7.6	11.0	6.8	19.7	84.4	1930	28.3	15.3	8.2	13.8	9.0	15.8	90.4
1910	22.6	16.0	7.6	12.7	7.2	20.1	86.3	1931	29.4	15.9	8.2	14.7	8.9	15.3	92.4
1911	22.7	15.3	7.2	12.7	7.0	20.5	85.3	1932	30.6	17.4	8.1	14.9	9.1	14.9	95.0
1912	22.8	15.6	6.7	12.3	6.9	20.8	85.2	1933	31.4	18.9	8.2	13.8	8.7	14.6	95.4
1913	23.1	16.7	6.5	12.1	7.0	21.2	86.6	1934	30.3	16.6	7.9	9.4	8.2	14.2	86.7
1914	23.6	18.4	6.1	13.0	7.2	21.4	89.7	1935	29.5	17.1	7.8	10.6	8.8	13.8	87.6
1915	24.2	19.7	6.0	13.9	7.0	21.5	92.3	1936	29.2	16.1	7.8	11.2	8.6	13.4	86.3
1916	24.7	21.0	5.9	13.2	6.8	21.7	93.3	1937	29.1	15.8	7.8	11.3	8.5	12.9	85.3
1917	25.1	21.7	6.0	14.4	6.9	21.9	96.0	1938	29.5	15.5	7.9	13.4	9.1	12.5	87.9
1918	25.1	21.3	6.3	14.7	7.4	21.8	96.7	1939	29.9	16.7	8.0	15.0	9.2	12.2	90.9
1919	25.4	20.8	6.2	13.3	7.3	21.3	94.3	1940	30.6	18.0	8.3	14.1	9.6	11.9	92.4
1920	25.2	20.0	6.0	13.3	7.1	21.1	92.7	1941	31.6	19.5	8.6	16.0	10.7	11.5	98.0
1921	25.6	19.9	5.6	13.6	7.5	20.7	93.0	1942	32.7	21.5	8.4	19.6	12.3	11.2	105.8
1922	26.0	19.2	5.5	16.2	7.9	20.4	95.1	1943	33.4	23.1	7.7	19.9	12.2	10.7	107.0
1923	26.2	18.3	5.6	15.7	8.2	19.8	93.8	1944	33.3	23.8	7.1	15.0	12.3	10.2	101.7
1924	26.4	16.9	5.8	13.1	9.3	19.3	89.8	1945	32.0	23.2	6.4	15.3	11.3	9.5	97.7
1925	26.2	15.5	6.2	12.8	8.5	18.8	88.0	1946	31.5	23.0	5.8	14.7	10.8	8.6	94.3
1926	26.0	14.3	6.5	13.8	8.9	18.1	87.7	1947	30.4	21.8	5.3	14.7	10.3	7.9	90.4
1927	26.1	13.7	7.0	14.4	8.9	17.5	87.5	1948	29.8	22.7	5.0	15.7	10.5	7.2	90.8
1928	26.6	14.1	7.5	14.0	9.2	16.9	88.1	1949	30.2	23.4	4.3	17.4	11.2	6.4	93.0
1929	27.6	14.7	7.9	13.6	9.5	16.4	89.6								

# FARMERS' PRICES\* FOR HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE

## HOGS

## BEEF CATTLE



\* AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 POUNDS RECEIVED BY FARMERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46189-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

When affected by large changes in general demand, prices of hogs and cattle have had similar patterns. Prices of hogs usually fluctuate more from year to year than those of cattle, and more within each year as well. Differences in production, such as the decreasing output of beef in the late 1920's, have sometimes caused variations between trends in hog and cattle prices.

Prices of both cattle and hogs adjusted downward in 1949 from the high prices of 1948. The change for hogs

was larger than for cattle, and continued into 1950. Stimulated by larger personal incomes, prices moved higher in 1950, first for cattle and later for hogs. At late summer, 1950 prices for both were higher than a year earlier, but below two years earlier. Prices of hogs are expected to decline seasonally in late 1950, but the general price trend for the winter of 1950-51 may be higher due to further increases in defense expenditures.

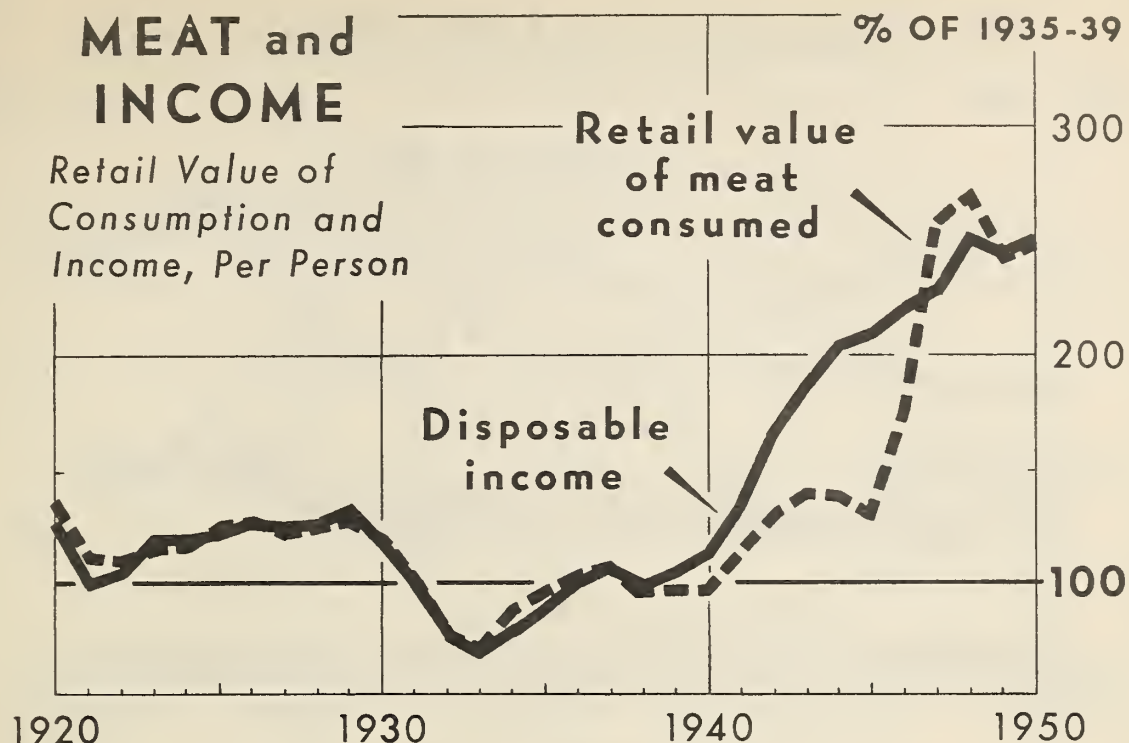
Hogs and beef cattle: Average price per hundred pounds received by farmers,  
United States, 1910-50 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Hogs	Beef cattle	Year	Hogs	Beef cattle	Year	Hogs	Beef cattle
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1910	8.14	4.86	1930	8.84	7.71	1950		
1911	6.21	4.57	1931	5.73	5.53	Jan.	15.10	19.40
1912	6.73	5.43	1932	3.34	4.25	Feb.	16.60	20.40
1913	7.54	6.20	1933	3.53	3.75	Mar.	16.10	21.00
1914	7.52	6.52	1934	4.14	4.13	Apr.	15.60	21.80
1915	6.47	6.26	1935	8.65	6.04	May	18.50	23.20
1916	8.37	6.76	1936	9.37	5.82	June	17.80	23.70
1917	13.89	8.54	1937	9.50	7.00	July	21.60	24.50
1918	16.14	9.88	1938	7.74	6.54	Aug.	21.60	24.10
1919	16.39	9.97	1939	6.23	7.14			
1920	12.92	8.71	1940	5.39	7.56			
1921	7.63	5.63	1941	9.09	8.82			
1922	8.40	5.73	1942	13.00	10.70			
1923	6.94	5.84	1943	13.70	11.90			
1924	7.34	5.84	1944	13.10	10.80			
1925	10.91	6.53	1945	14.00	12.10			
1926	11.79	6.75	1946	17.50	14.50			
1927	9.64	7.62	1947	24.10	18.50			
1928	8.54	9.52	1948	23.10	22.20			
1929	9.42	9.47	1949	18.10	19.80			

<sup>1/</sup> Prices by months available from Bureau of Agricultural Economics on request.

# MEAT and INCOME

Retail Value of Consumption and Income, Per Person



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46559-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The retail value of meat consumed—the retail weight of average civilian consumption multiplied by average prices—is a fairly accurate indicator of demand for meat. The retail value was at a roughly average relationship to incomes in 1949 and the first half of 1950, after having been above an average relationship in 1947 and 1948.

Indications are that retail value of meat increased relative to incomes in the spring and summer of 1950. Large defense expenditures in the rest of 1950 and in 1951 could cause demand for meat to be very strong, both in absolute terms and in relation to incomes.

Disposable personal income and retail value of meat consumed per person, United States, 1920-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

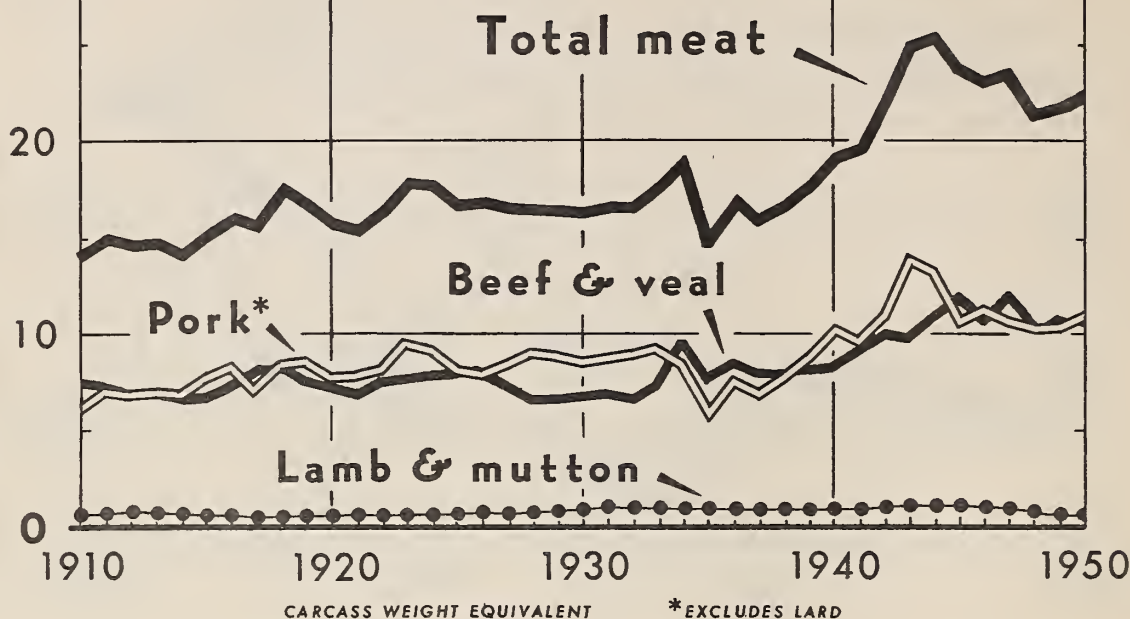
Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person	Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person
Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1920	126	135.7	1935	89	96.8
1921	99	111.0	1936	101	102.3
1922	104	109.6	1937	108	107.5
1923	119	116.5	1938	96	95.8
1924	118	116.8	1939	105	97.6
1925	123	124.7			
1926	126	126.8	1940	112	97.6
1927	124	122.3	1941	134	114.4
1928	126	124.1	1942	169	130.2
1929	132	128.2	1943	189	140.2
			1944	208	139.9
1930	117	118.9	1945	211	130.2
1931	99	100.0	1946	219	176.6
1932	75	76.6	1947	229	259.1
1933	70	71.1	1948	251	271.1
1934	80	89.0	1949	245	243.1
			1950 1/	254	251

1/ First half of year, seasonally corrected.



# MEAT PRODUCTION

BIL. LBS.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43312-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Meat production has been increasing gradually from its postwar low in 1948. Production for 1950 will probably total around 3 percent larger than in 1949. The difference will be in pork. Along with the slow increase in meat production, livestock inventories have been maintained or expanded the last two years. Cattle numbers were upped 2 millions in 1949 and apparently are gaining as much or

more in 1950. Hog numbers have been expanded, as the pig crops have been steadily larger. The downtrend in sheep numbers may be near an end. Consequently, prospects are favorable for a continued uptrend in annual meat production. Production in 1951 may be moderately larger than in 1950. There may be an increased output for both pork and beef.

Meat: Production in the United States, 1910-50 <sup>1/</sup>

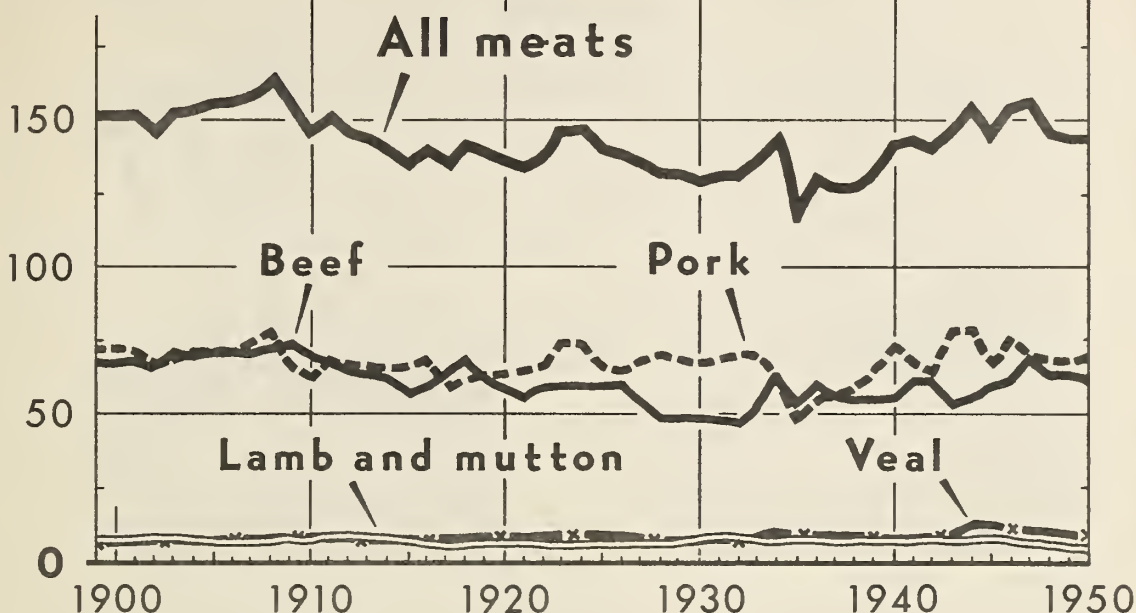
Year	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	Total meat	Year	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	Total meat
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1910	7,314	597	6,087	13,998	1930	6,709	825	8,482	16,016
1911	7,215	693	6,961	14,869	1931	6,832	885	8,739	16,456
1912	6,896	735	6,822	14,453	1932	6,611	884	8,923	16,418
1913	6,790	706	6,979	14,475	1933	7,331	852	9,234	17,417
1914	6,586	693	6,824	14,103	1934	9,591	851	8,397	18,839
1915	6,665	605	7,616	14,886	1935	7,631	877	5,919	14,427
1916	7,115	585	8,207	15,907	1936	8,433	854	7,474	16,761
1917	7,983	463	7,055	15,501	1937	7,906	852	6,951	15,709
1918	8,486	506	8,349	17,341	1938	7,902	897	7,680	16,479
1919	7,575	590	8,477	16,642	1939	8,002	872	8,660	17,534
1920	7,118	538	7,648	15,334	1940	8,156	876	10,044	19,076
1921	6,842	639	7,697	15,178	1941	9,118	923	9,528	19,569
1922	7,440	553	8,145	16,138	1942	9,994	1,042	10,876	21,912
1923	7,637	588	9,483	17,708	1943	9,738	1,104	13,640	24,482
1924	7,849	597	9,149	17,595	1944	10,850	1,024	13,304	25,178
1925	7,867	603	8,128	16,598	1945	11,936	1,054	10,697	23,687
1926	8,044	639	7,966	16,649	1946	10,813	970	11,173	22,956
1927	7,262	629	8,430	16,321	1947	12,027	802	10,601	23,430
1928	6,544	663	9,041	16,248	1948	10,491	750	10,205	21,446
1929	6,632	682	8,833	16,147	1949	10,770	607	10,333	21,710
					1950 <sup>2/</sup>	10,900	600	10,950	22,450

<sup>1/</sup> Beginning 1940 data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and Virgin Islands.

<sup>2/</sup> Tentative indications.

# MEAT CONSUMED PER PERSON

POUNDS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46845-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Consumption of meat per person increased from a low of 117 pounds in 1935 to a 39-year high of 155 pounds in 1947. Beginning with 1948 the average consumption rate has been comparatively stable, as supplies available for consumption have increased about as fast as the popula-

tion has grown. Consumption in 1950 is estimated at 145 pounds per person, slightly more than the 144 pounds consumed in 1949, and including more pork, but less of the other meats, than in 1949. Prospects are favorable for a small further increase in consumption per person in 1951.

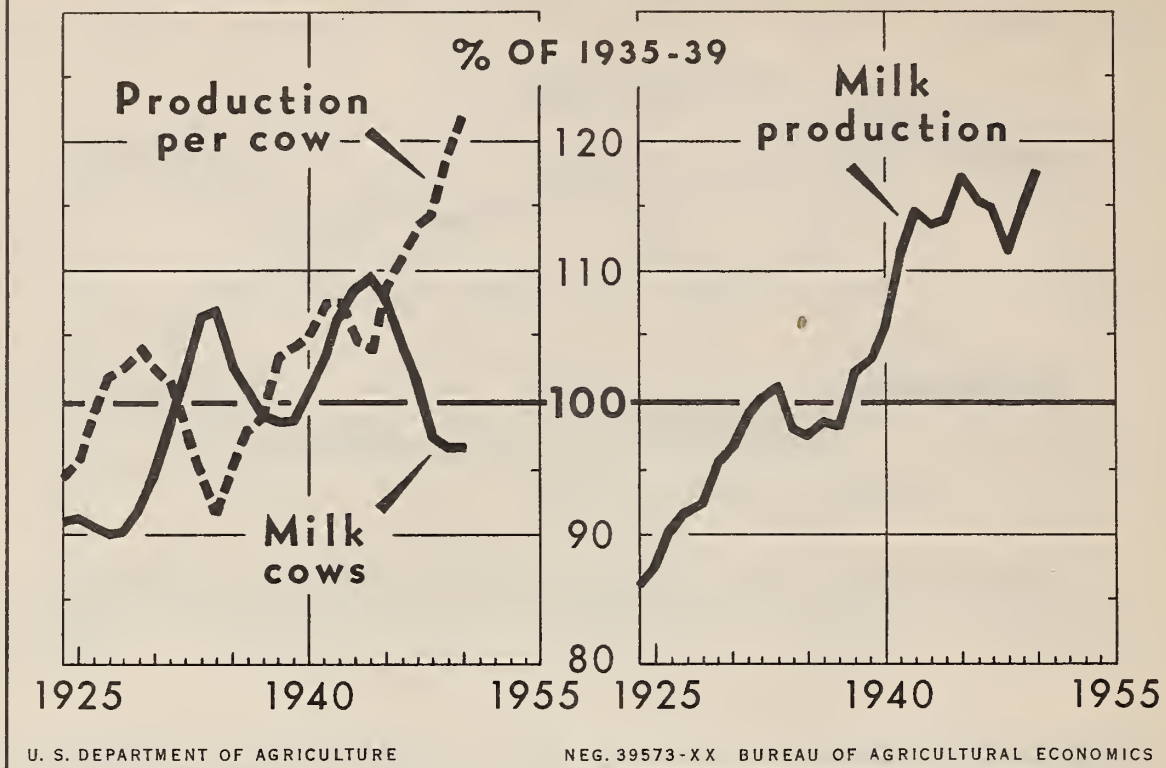
Meat consumption per person, by kind of meat, United States, 1899-1950

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork 1/	Total meat	Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork 1/	Total meat
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1899	67.2	5.2	6.5	71.8	150.7	1925	59.1	8.5	5.2	66.3	139.1
1900	67.1	5.2	6.5	71.9	150.7	1926	59.8	8.1	5.4	63.7	137.0
1901	67.9	5.4	7.0	70.8	151.1	1927	54.1	7.3	5.3	67.3	134.0
1902	65.0	6.0	7.1	66.7	144.8	1928	48.4	6.4	5.5	70.5	130.8
1903	70.9	6.1	6.9	68.2	152.1	1929	49.3	6.3	5.6	69.2	130.4
1904	69.6	6.0	6.5	70.6	152.7	1930	48.6	6.4	6.7	66.6	128.3
1905	71.3	6.6	6.3	71.0	155.2	1931	48.3	6.6	7.1	67.9	129.9
1906	71.3	7.0	6.3	71.0	155.6	1932	46.4	6.5	7.0	70.3	130.2
1907	70.6	7.2	6.3	74.1	158.2	1933	51.2	7.1	6.7	70.3	135.3
1908	72.1	7.2	6.3	77.7	163.3	1934	63.5	9.3	6.3	64.0	143.1
1909	73.5	7.2	6.7	66.4	153.8	1935	52.9	8.5	7.2	48.1	116.7
1910	69.8	7.1	6.4	61.8	145.1	1936	60.1	8.3	6.6	54.8	129.8
1911	67.9	7.0	7.3	68.4	150.6	1937	54.8	8.6	6.6	55.4	125.4
1912	64.0	6.9	7.6	66.2	144.7	1938	54.0	7.6	6.8	57.8	126.2
1913	62.8	6.2	7.2	66.3	142.5	1939	54.4	7.5	6.6	64.3	132.8
1914	61.5	5.7	7.1	64.6	138.9	1940	54.7	7.4	6.6	73.0	141.7
1915	56.0	5.8	6.0	66.1	133.9	1941	60.5	7.6	6.8	67.9	142.8
1916	58.4	6.4	5.8	68.4	139.0	1942	60.8	8.2	7.2	63.3	139.5
1917	61.2	7.1	4.4	58.5	134.2	1943	52.9	8.2	6.4	78.5	146.0
1918	68.0	7.2	4.7	60.6	140.5	1944	55.3	12.4	6.6	79.2	153.5
1919	61.0	7.8	5.6	63.4	137.8	1945	59.0	11.8	7.3	66.3	144.4
1920	58.6	7.5	5.4	63.1	135.0	1946	61.3	9.9	6.6	75.6	153.4
1921	55.1	7.5	6.1	64.3	133.0	1947	69.1	10.7	5.4	69.8	155.0
1922	58.6	7.7	5.1	65.3	136.7	1948	62.6	9.4	5.0	68.4	145.4
1923	59.2	8.1	5.3	73.7	146.3	1949	63.5	8.7	4.1	67.6	143.9
1924	59.1	8.5	5.2	73.5	146.3	1950 2/	63	8.3	3.9	70	145

1/ Excluding lard.

2/ Tentative indications.

# MILK COWS AND MILK



Production per cow is continuing an upward trend, reflecting postwar culling of lower producers and high feeding rates. Cow numbers for the United States as a whole have stabilized over the past year, with the South gener-

ally showing increases while other regions reported either no change or moderate losses. Milk production on farms after recovering from the setback in 1948 appeared headed for new high levels in the decade of the fifties.

Milk cows, and milk production on farms, United States, 1924-50

Year	Cow numbers and milk production						
	Milk cows 1/	Milk production 2/	Total milk production 2/	Milk cows	Milk production per cow	Total milk production	
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)			
1924	21,417	4,167	89,240	91.0	94.6	86.1	
1925	21,503	4,218	90,699	91.3	95.8	87.5	
1926	21,312	4,379	93,325	90.5	99.5	90.1	
1927	21,191	4,491	95,172	90.0	102.0	91.8	
1928	21,223	4,516	95,843	90.1	102.6	92.5	
1929	21,618	4,579	98,988	91.8	104.0	95.5	
1930	22,218	4,508	100,158	94.4	102.4	96.7	
1931	23,108	4,459	103,029	98.1	101.3	99.4	
1932	24,105	4,307	103,810	102.4	97.8	100.2	
1933	25,062	4,180	104,762	106.4	94.9	101.1	
1934	25,198	4,033	101,621	107.0	91.6	98.1	
1935	24,187	4,184	101,205	102.7	95.0	97.7	
1936	23,727	4,316	102,410	100.3	98.0	98.8	
1937	23,340	4,366	101,908	99.1	99.2	98.3	
1938	23,215	4,558	105,807	98.6	103.5	102.1	
1939	23,273	4,589	106,792	98.8	104.2	103.1	
1940	23,677	4,625	109,502	100.5	105.0	105.7	
1941	24,312	4,741	115,268	103.2	107.7	111.2	
1942	25,061	4,740	118,884	106.5	107.7	114.7	
1943	25,574	4,606	117,785	108.6	104.6	113.7	
1944	25,775	4,578	117,992	109.5	104.0	113.9	
1945	25,329	4,797	121,504	107.6	109.0	117.3	
1946	24,475	4,891	119,713	103.9	111.1	115.5	
1947	23,825	4,397	119,065	101.2	113.5	114.9	
1948	22,933	5,038	115,527	97.4	114.4	111.5	
1949 3/	22,741	5,239	119,136	96.6	119.0	115.0	
1950 4/	22,740	5,365	122,000	96.6	121.8	117.7	

1/ Average number on farms during year excluding heifers that have not freshened.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up till time it is measured, skinned, or delivered by farmers.

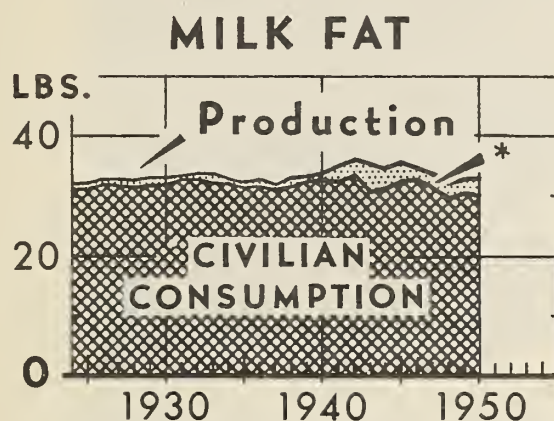
3/ Preliminary.

4/ Preliminary estimate.



## MILK

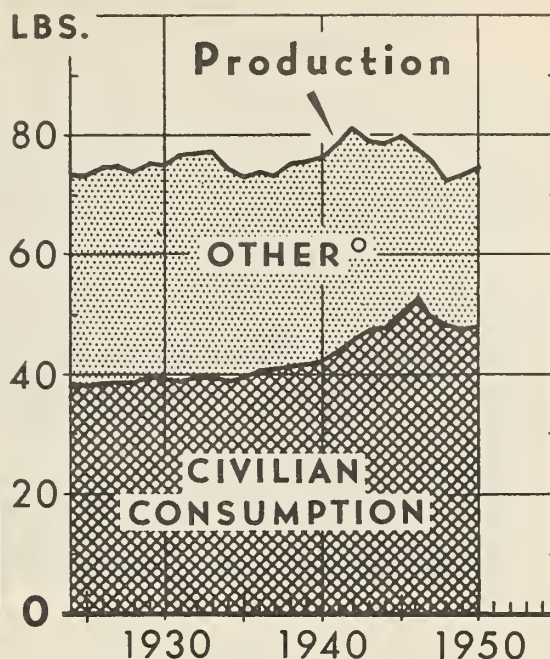
Production and  
Consumption,  
Per Person



\* MOSTLY FED TO CALVES, BUT INCLUDES LARGE EXPORTS IN WAR PERIOD

° MOSTLY FED TO ANIMALS OR WASTED, BUT INCLUDES RELATIVELY SMALL EXPORTS IN WAR PERIOD

## SOLIDS-NOT-FAT



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47810-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of milk per person in the United States has varied little over the last three decades. Practically all the milk fat has been used for food. Increases since pre-World War II in consumption of fluid whole milk and skim milk drinks and of various manufactured dairy products other than butter, raised per capita intake of solids-not-

fat to a much higher level. This has enhanced American diets and has provided a greater market for farmers' whole milk. The over 3 billion pounds of solids-not-fat still going to animals constitute a potential source of important food nutrients.

Milk: Per capita production and consumption of milk fat and solids-not-fat, United States, 1924-50

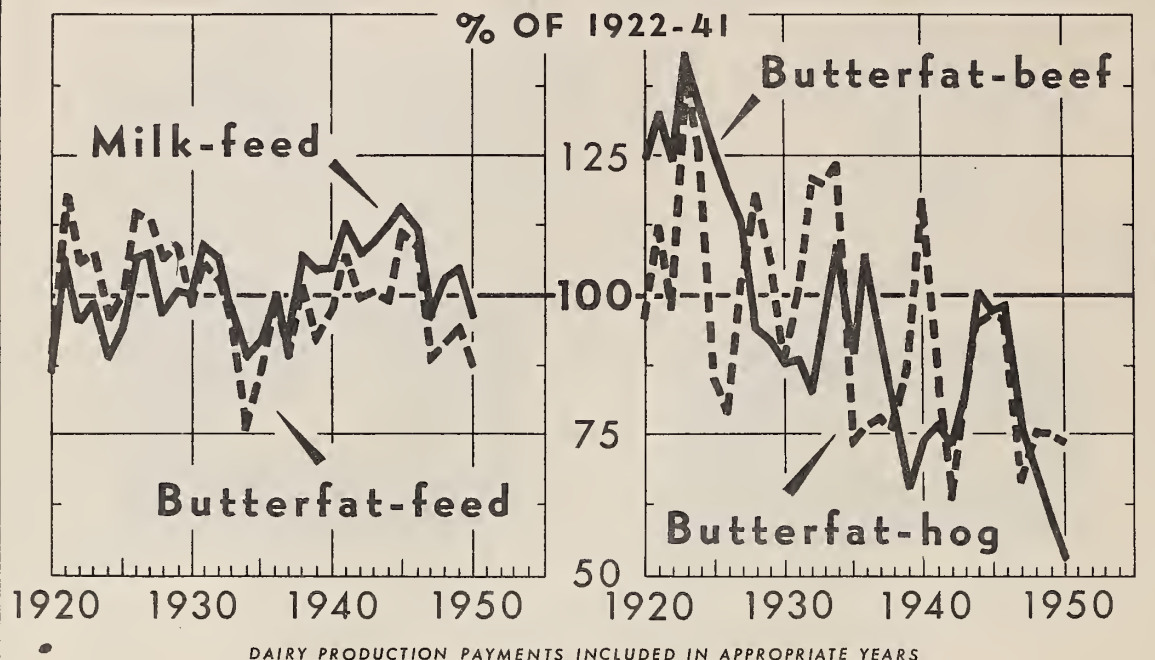
Year	Milk fat		Solids-not-fat		Year	Milk fat		Solids-not-fat	
	Produc- tion	Civilian con- sumption	Produc- tion	Civilian con- sumption		Produc- tion	Civilian con- sumption	Produc- tion	Civilian con- sumption
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1924	31.9	30.8	73.4	37.9	1940	33.6	32.6	76.1	41.9
1925	31.9	31.1	73.3	37.8	1941	35.0	32.1	79.3	43.5
1926	32.3	31.6	74.2	38.0	1942	35.7	33.3	80.8	45.2
1927	32.4	31.5	74.4	38.0	1943	34.9	30.3	79.0	47.3
1928	32.2	31.3	73.7	38.3	1944	34.6	30.8	78.3	47.4
1929	32.7	31.5	75.0	39.5	1945	35.2	32.0	79.7	50.0
					1946	34.3	32.3	77.6	52.2
1930	32.6	31.9	74.9	39.4	1947	33.5	31.3	75.7	49.1
1931	33.3	32.8	76.3	38.9	1948	32.0	29.9	72.3	48.0
1932	33.4	32.6	76.4	39.4	1949 1/	32.3	30.2	73.1	47.4
1933	33.5	31.9	76.7	39.4					
1934	32.4	32.0	74.0	38.7	1950 2/	32.5	29.8	74.3	47.7
1935	32.1	31.6	73.1	39.4					
1936	32.2	31.3	73.5	40.2					
1937	31.9	31.4	72.7	40.6					
1938	32.8	31.4	74.8	41.0					
1939	32.9	32.5	74.9	41.6					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Tentative indication.

# PRICE RATIOS and THE DAIRYMAN

## FEED MEAT ANIMALS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47809-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Strong consumer demand which has prevailed since World War II has resulted in price relationships more favorable for production of meat animals than for dairy products, particularly butterfat. These relationships are part of a larger complex which accounts for fluctuations in cow

numbers and in total milk production. In the past year, cow numbers have stabilized in the butterfat area, even with price relationships considerably less favorable than average from the viewpoint of the dairyman.

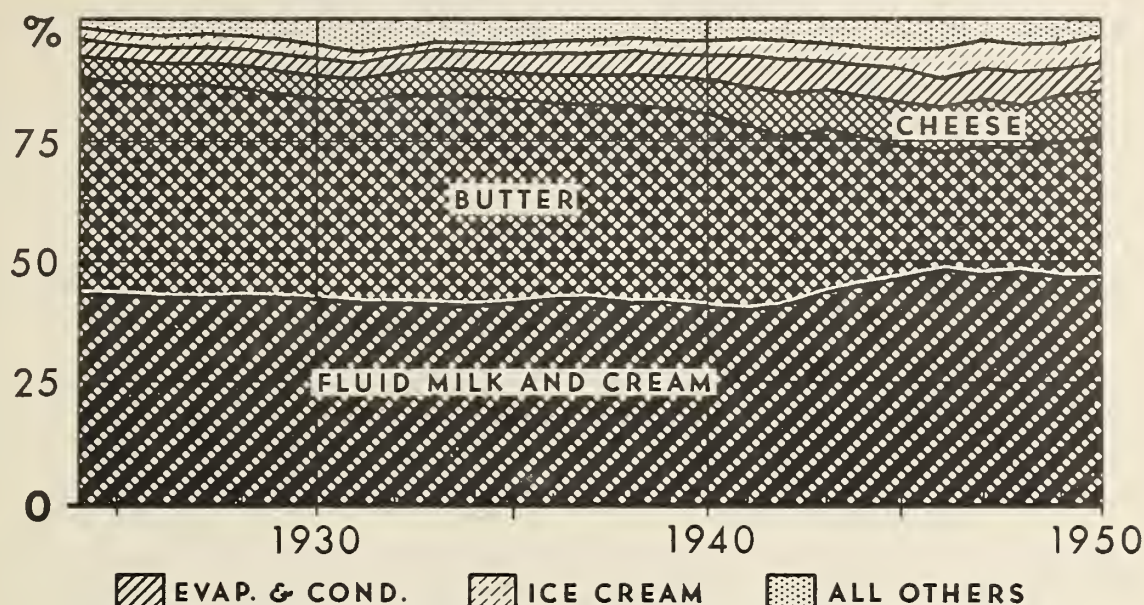
Prices and price ratios of dairy products and meat animals,  
and value of rations in milk and butterfat areas,  
United States, 1920-50 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Prices received by farmers				Value of rations per cwt.		Price ratios $\frac{2}{1}$				Price ratios as a percentage of 1922-41 average			
	Milk per cwt.	Butterfat per lb.	Hogs per cwt.	Beef cattle per cwt.	Milk areas	Butterfat areas	Milk-feed	Butterfat-feed	Butterfat-hog	Butterfat-beef cattle	Milk-feed	Butterfat-feed	Butterfat-hog	Butterfat-beef cattle
	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1920	3.23	55.9	13.06	8.77	3.11	2.66	1.06	22.0	4.34	6.44	86.2	89.4	96.2	124.8
1921	2.33	38.4	7.65	5.49	1.78	1.32	1.31	29.1	5.07	6.80	106.5	116.3	112.4	131.3
1922	2.14	36.6	6.48	5.72	1.82	1.41	1.18	26.0	4.39	6.43	95.0	105.7	97.5	124.4
1923	2.50	43.2	6.06	5.85	2.06	1.64	1.22	26.4	6.24	7.41	99.2	107.3	138.4	143.6
1924	2.24	40.5	7.42	5.88	2.07	1.73	1.09	23.6	5.64	6.91	88.6	95.9	125.1	133.9
1925	2.39	42.3	11.11	6.54	2.09	1.75	1.15	24.4	3.84	6.49	93.5	99.2	85.1	125.5
1926	2.41	41.9	11.84	6.78	1.85	1.48	1.31	28.3	3.56	6.18	105.5	115.0	78.9	119.8
1927	2.53	44.4	9.64	7.51	1.91	1.59	1.32	28.0	4.64	5.86	107.3	113.8	102.3	113.6
1928	2.54	46.0	8.80	9.47	2.15	1.78	1.19	26.1	5.32	4.87	96.7	106.1	118.0	94.4
1929	2.54	45.1	9.54	9.53	2.05	1.68	1.24	26.8	4.77	4.75	100.8	105.9	105.8	92.1
1930	2.22	35.0	8.87	7.87	1.81	1.46	1.23	24.0	3.95	4.52	100.0	97.6	87.6	87.6
1931	1.70	25.4	5.80	5.60	1.28	.99	1.34	26.0	4.62	4.59	108.9	105.7	102.4	89.0
1932	1.28	18.1	3.39	4.27	.98	.74	1.31	25.2	5.49	4.28	106.5	102.4	121.7	82.9
1933	1.31	18.4	3.50	3.73	1.09	.84	1.21	23.3	5.45	5.05	98.4	94.7	120.8	97.9
1934	1.55	23.0	4.22	4.10	1.43	1.25	1.09	18.7	5.59	5.61	88.6	76.0	123.9	128.7
1935	1.72	28.5	8.75	6.21	1.55	1.39	1.13	21.0	3.34	4.63	91.9	85.4	74.1	89.7
1936	1.89	32.5	9.34	5.90	1.54	1.36	1.24	24.6	3.48	5.53	100.8	100.0	77.2	137.2
1937	1.98	33.7	9.73	7.01	1.82	1.63	1.12	21.8	3.53	4.45	91.1	88.6	78.3	140.0
1938	1.75	26.5	7.80	6.57	1.33	1.06	1.32	25.1	3.42	4.06	107.3	102.0	75.8	77.7
1939	1.70	24.2	6.31	7.13	1.32	1.07	1.29	22.6	3.90	3.40	104.9	91.9	86.5	65.9
1940	1.84	28.5	5.42	7.48	1.43	1.19	1.29	24.0	5.30	3.82	104.9	97.6	117.5	74.0
1941	2.21	34.5	9.14	8.75	1.58	1.30	1.39	26.4	3.82	4.59	113.0	107.3	84.7	76.4
1942	2.62	30.5	13.12	10.60	1.76	1.66	1.32	24.4	3.09	3.80	107.3	95.2	68.5	73.6
1943	3/3.24	3/51.0	13.80	12.00	2.39	2.09	3/1.35	3/24.8	3/3.70	3/4.27	109.8	100.8	82.0	82.8
1944	3/3.73	3/56.3	13.10	11.00	2.74	2.39	3/1.38	3/24.4	3/4.29	3/5.18	112.2	99.2	95.1	100.4
1945	3/3.75	3/61.3	14.10	3/12.30	2.67	2.31	3/1.42	3/27.5	3/4.36	3/5.03	115.4	111.8	96.7	97.5
1946	2/4.33	2/73.4	17.30	3/14.50	3.16	2.77	2/1.38	2/26.8	2/4.34	2/5.07	122.2	108.9	96.2	95.3
1947	4.34	73.0	24.50	18.50	3.70	3.37	1.18	21.8	3.02	3.94	95.9	88.6	67.0	75.4
1948	4.89	78.6	23.50	22.40	3.53	3.53	1.26	22.5	3.41	3.52	102.4	91.5	75.6	68.2
1949 4/	4.00	62.0	16.30	19.90	3.11	2.67	1.29	23.3	3.41	3.12	104.9	94.7	75.6	60.5
1950 2/							1.20	21.5	3.35	2.70	97.6	87.4	74.3	52.3

<sup>1/</sup> Simple averages of monthly data. <sup>2/</sup> Pounds of feed or (live) meat animal equivalent in value to milk and butterfat respectively based on local market prices.  
<sup>3/</sup> Includes subsidy payments. <sup>4/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>5/</sup> Tentative indications.



# PERCENTAGE OF MILK OUTPUT GOING INTO MAJOR USES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47739-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Increased domestic demands for fluid milk and for the several manufactured products, except butter, together with substantial export takings, have resulted in a significant change in the pattern of milk utilization. The proportion going to butter has gradually fallen from nearly half

of total milk in the 1920's to about one-fourth in the late 1940's. Domestically, these shifts stem in part from changes in people's tastes and preferences for different dairy products and from the effects of increased real incomes per person.

Milk: Utilization for fluid purposes and for specified manufactured products as a percentage of total production, United States, 1924-50

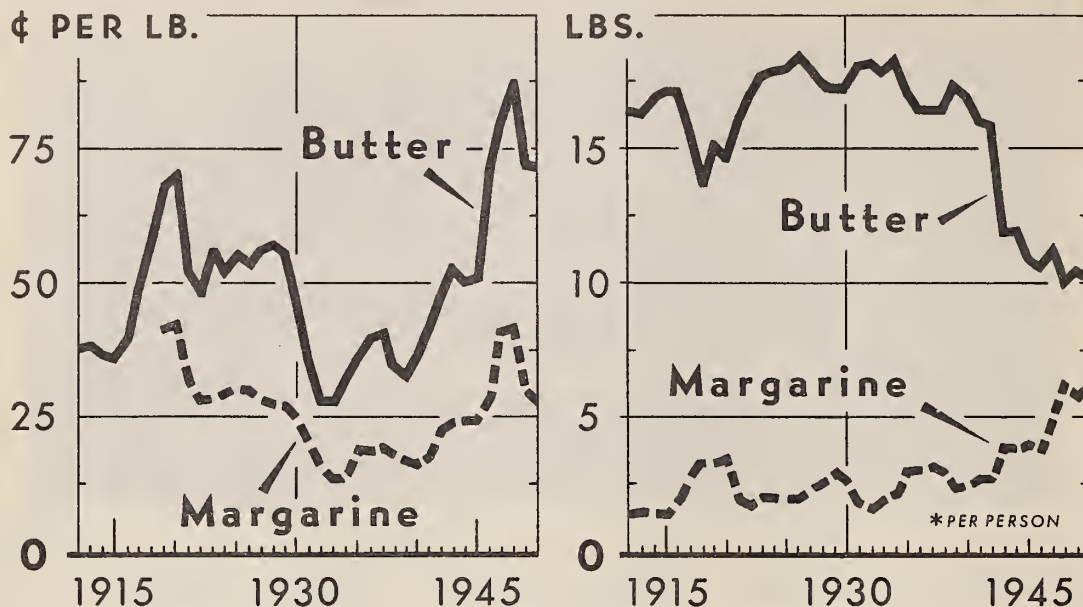
Year	Fluid milk and cream 1/	Butter	Total less fluid milk and cream	Cheese	Milk	Ice cream	Other 3/	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1924	42.5	30.9	14.1	45.0	12.5	5.1	5.1	100.0
1925	42.6	30.8	13.4	44.2	13.2	5.3	5.3	100.0
1926	42.1	31.7	13.1	44.8	13.1	4.9	4.5	100.0
1927	42.0	31.8	12.5	44.3	13.7	4.6	4.6	100.0
1928	42.5	31.1	11.9	43.0	14.5	4.9	4.9	100.0
1929	42.2	31.5	10.8	42.3	15.5	3.7	1.0	102.0
1930	42.0	31.2	10.4	41.6	16.4	3.8	1.1	100.0
1931	40.9	31.7	10.4	42.1	17.0	3.6	1.1	100.0
1932	41.3	31.9	11.1	43.0	15.7	3.6	1.0	100.0
1933	41.0	32.9	11.0	43.9	15.1	3.9	1.2	100.0
1934	40.5	32.6	10.9	43.5	16.0	4.3	1.3	100.0
1935	41.3	31.4	10.5	41.9	16.8	4.6	1.4	100.0
1936	41.8	31.0	9.7	40.7	17.5	4.7	1.4	100.0
1937	42.2	31.0	9.1	40.1	17.7	4.8	1.4	100.0
1938	40.8	32.9	8.4	41.3	17.9	5.3	1.4	100.0
1939	41.3	32.5	7.9	40.4	18.3	5.0	1.5	100.0
1940	40.6	32.8	7.2	40.0	19.4	5.4	1.6	100.0
1941	39.7	31.7	6.7	38.4	21.9	6.5	1.6	100.0
1942	40.7	28.9	6.1	35.0	24.3	7.6	1.5	100.0
1943	43.6	28.0	5.7	33.7	22.7	6.4	1.8	100.0
1944	45.3	28.7	5.5	30.2	24.5	6.7	1.7	100.0
1945	46.4	22.0	5.4	27.4	26.2	7.1	1.9	100.0
1946	48.4	19.1	5.4	24.5	27.1	6.6	2.3	100.0
1947	47.0	21.8	5.1	26.9	26.1	7.7	2.0	100.0
1948	48.0	20.4	5.0	25.4	26.6	7.2	2.0	100.0
1949 4/	47.1	23.2	4.6	27.8	25.1	7.7	2.1	100.0
1950 5/	46.9	24.6	4.3	25.9	24.2	7.6	2.0	100.0

1/ Consumed as milk or cream in cities and villages and on farms where produced. 2/ Data not broken down into American and other, 1924 to 1929.  
3/ Includes dry cream, malted milk, dry part extra milk, dry ice cream mix and, for 1946 and later years, whole milk equivalent of the fat in cottage cheese; also residual, including miscellaneous minor uses; milk fed to calves; net imports, exports, and year-end carry-over of milk and cream, as well as any inaccuracies of independently determined use estimates. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Tentative indication.



# BUTTER AND MARGARINE

## RETAIL PRICES      CONSUMPTION\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47375-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Advancing consumer incomes have been accompanied by larger consumption of butterfat in whole milk products, (particularly in fluid milk), leaving smaller quantities for producing butter. Moreover, the decline in numbers of cows has been greatest in important butter-producing areas where prices for meat animals and cash grains have

attracted many farmers. To satisfy the demand for table fats, use of margarine, first practiced by many families during wartime butter shortages, has increased. Over the last three decades, margarine prices have declined relative to butter, a factor which has encouraged consumption of margarine.

Butter and margarine: Consumption per person, retail price and price of margarine as a percentage of price of butter, United States, 1912-50

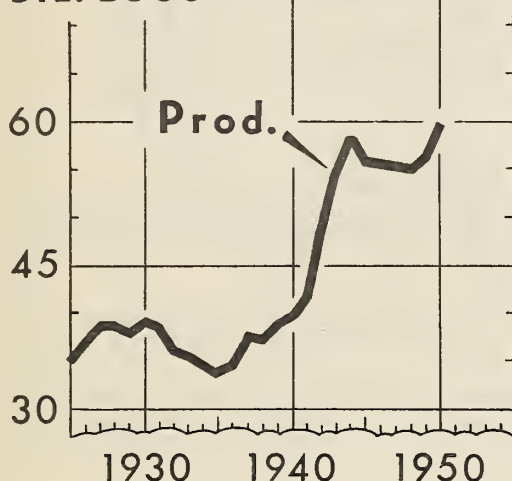
Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound <sup>1/</sup>		Margarine price as % of butter price	Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound <sup>1/</sup>		Margarine price as % of butter price
	Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine			Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine	
	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Percent		Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Percent
1912	16.4	1.4	37.4			1935	17.1	3.0	36.0	18.8	52.2
1913	16.3	1.5	38.3			1936	16.4	3.0	39.5	18.5	46.8
1914	16.8	1.4	36.2			1937	16.4	3.1	40.7	19.2	47.2
1915	17.1	1.4	35.8			1938	16.4	2.9	34.7	17.5	50.4
1916	17.1	1.8	39.4			1939	17.3	2.3	32.5	16.7	51.4
1917	15.6	2.7	48.7								
1918	13.7	3.3	57.7			1940	16.9	2.4	36.0	15.9	44.2
1919	15.1	3.3	67.8	41.3	60.9	1941	16.0	2.7	41.1	17.1	41.6
						1942	15.2	2.7	47.3	22.1	46.7
1920	14.7	3.4	70.1	42.3	60.3	1943	11.8	3.9	52.7	23.6	44.8
1921	16.1	2.0	51.7	31.6	61.1	1944	11.9	3.8	50.0	24.1	48.2
1922	17.0	1.7	47.9	28.0	58.5	1945	10.9	4.0	50.7	24.1	47.5
1923	17.7	2.0	55.8	28.1	50.4	1946	10.5	3.8	71.0	28.3	39.9
1924	17.8	2.0	52.2	29.3	56.1	1947	11.2	5.0	80.5	40.8	50.7
1925	17.9	2.0	55.2	30.2	54.7	1948	10.0	6.1	86.7	41.4	47.8
1926	18.4	2.0	53.6	30.1	56.2	1949 <sup>2/</sup>	10.5	5.7	72.5	30.8	42.5
1927	18.0	2.3	56.3	28.2	50.3						
1928	17.4	2.6	56.9	27.3	48.0	1950	3/10.2	3/6.1	4/72.3	4/28.8	4/39.8
1929	17.2	2.9	55.5	27.0	48.6						
1930	17.2	2.6	46.4	25.0	53.9						
1931	18.0	1.8	35.8	19.9	55.6						
1932	18.1	1.6	27.8	15.4	55.4						
1933	17.8	1.9	27.8	13.2	47.5						
1934	18.2	2.1	31.5	13.5	42.9						

<sup>1/</sup> Leading cities, from Bureau of Labor Statistics. <sup>3/</sup> Tentative indication.  
<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> January-June average.

# EGG PRODUCTION ON FARMS

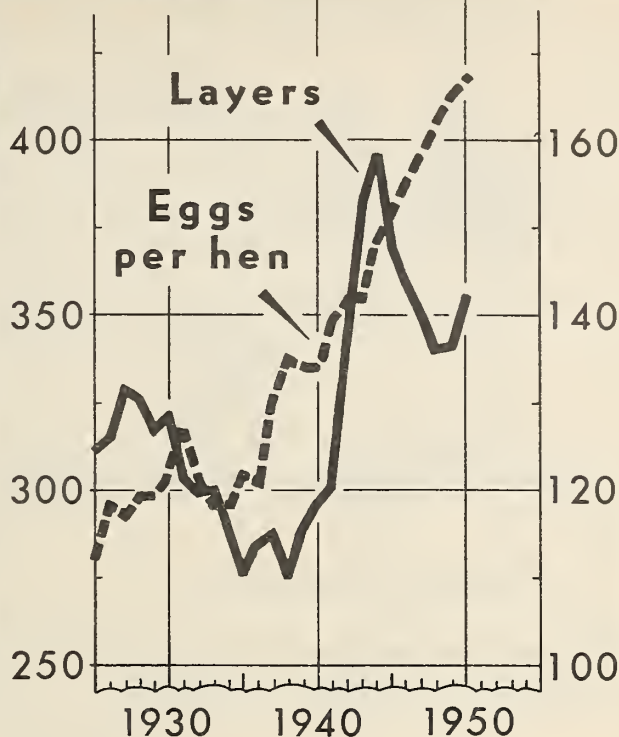


BIL. EGGS



MIL. LAYERS

RATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43911-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The wartime increases in egg production, and postwar adjustments have resulted in an output which now supports civilian consumption at substantially more than an egg a day per person. As a matter of fact, there has been a surplus beyond civilian takings. In approaching an adjustment to this situation, the reduction in number of lay-

ers since the 1944 peak has been offset by a steadily rising rate of lay per bird. The number of layers in farm flocks at the beginning of 1951 will be smaller than a year before, but a large part of the decrease in numbers may be offset by a continued gain in the rate of lay per bird.

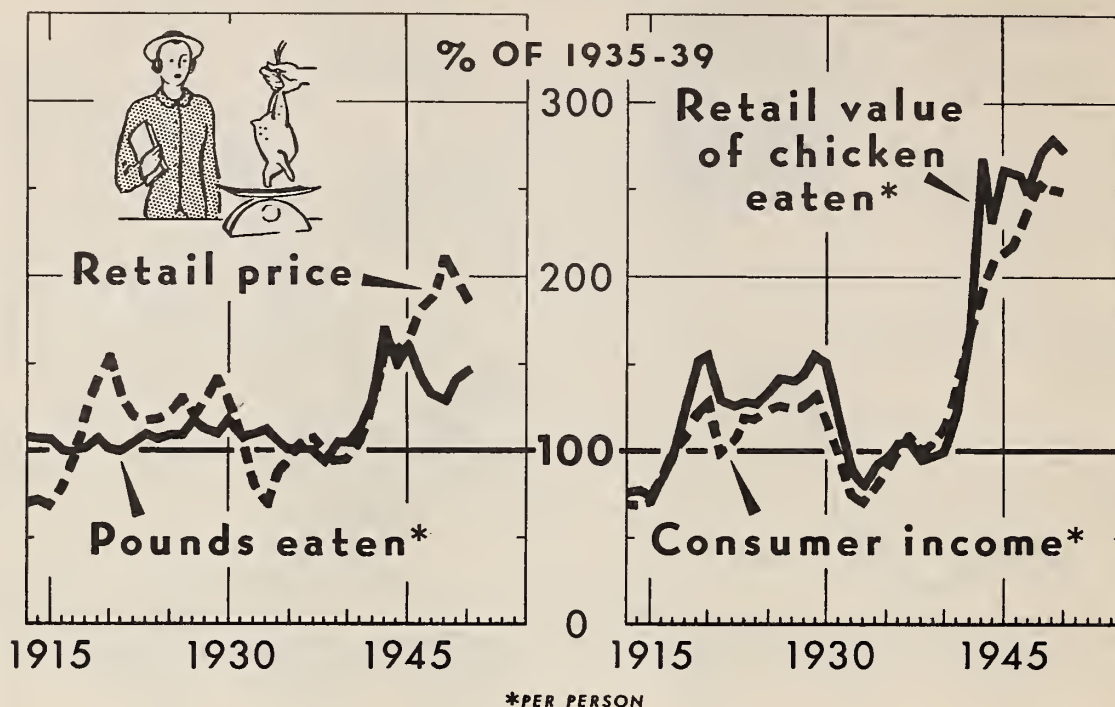
Eggs: Production on farms, average number of layers, and rate of lay, United States, 1925-50

Year	Average number of layers per year	Rate of lay	Farm egg production	Year	Average number of layers per year	Rate of lay	Farm egg production
	Thousands	Number	Millions		Thousands	Number	Millions
1925	311,342	112	34,969	1938	275,918	135	37,356
1926	315,051	118	37,248	1939	289,555	134	38,843
1927	329,575	117	38,627	1940	296,596	134	39,695
1928	326,129	119	38,659	1941	300,864	139	41,878
1929	317,639	119	37,921	1942	341,638	142	48,597
1930	321,893	121	39,067	1943	382,987	142	54,539
1931	303,008	127	38,532	1944	395,795	148	58,530
1932	299,055	121	36,298	1945	369,363	151	55,858
1933	299,717	118	35,514	1946	359,607	155	55,590
1934	290,678	118	34,429	1947	350,275	158	55,252
1935	276,406	122	33,609	1948	340,166	162	55,158
1936	284,855	121	34,534	1949 1/	341,066	165	56,382
1937	288,003	130	37,564	1950 2/	356,000	167	59,580

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Tentative indications.

# CHICKEN AND THE CONSUMER



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46842-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Chicken prices per pound, like egg prices, are greatly influenced by changes in purchasing power. On an annual basis high chicken prices have been more closely associated with prosperity than with smaller-than-normal supplies. Supplies of chicken in 1950 will be larger than in any year except possibly the years 1943-45. To mid-

year, monthly average prices of live chickens have been 4 to 10 cents per pound below the corresponding 1949 prices, but in the remaining months of 1950 monthly prices are likely to more closely approach, or perhaps even to exceed, the prices prevailing a year earlier.

Chicken: Per capita consumption and retail value, and unit cost, compared with consumer income, United States, 1913-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/	Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1913	107	71	76	69	1935	101	95	96	89
1914	106	72	77	68	1936	101	104	105	101
1915	106	69	73	71	1937	100	107	107	108
1916	100	78	79	82	1938	94	100	94	98
1917	99	96	95	98	1939	104	93	97	105
1918	101	123	123	108	1940	104	95	99	112
1919	106	141	150	122	1941	114	106	121	134
1920	101	154	155	127	1942	130	130	170	169
1921	99	130	128	99	1943	170	157	267	189
1922	104	119	125	105	1944	149	155	232	208
1923	108	117	127	119	1945	160	163	262	211
1924	106	118	126	118	1946	142	182	258	219
1925	109	121	133	123	1947	132	188	248	229
1926	109	130	141	126	1948	129	210	271	251
1927	117	120	140	124	1949 1/2	141	197	278	245
1928	112	129	144	126	1950 5/	146	186	272	250
1929	110	142	156	132					
1930	119	126	150	117					
1931	108	109	117	99					
1932	110	81	89	75					
1933	113	70	79	70					
1934	104	88	92	80					

1/ Includes commercial broilers and consumption on farms.

2/ Retail value of civilian consumption adjusted for quantity consumed by farmer producers at average price received by farmers.

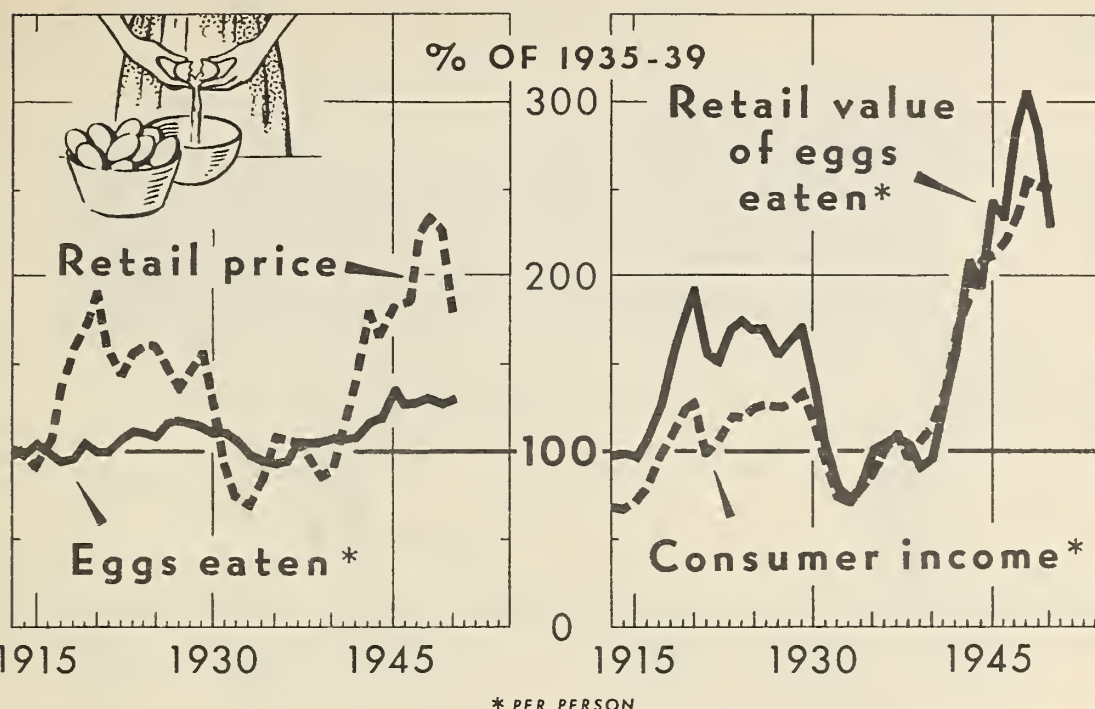
3/ 1913-28 Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of disposable income based on National Income data published by the Department of Commerce, 1929 to date, published estimates of the Department of Commerce.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Tentative indication.



# EGGS AND THE CONSUMER



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46841-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Per capita egg consumption in 1950 will continue high. Indications are that it will exceed last year's level of 376 eggs. Egg prices for the remainder of 1950 will continue sharply lower than the corresponding prices of a

year ago. Although consumer incomes remain high, egg supplies are so abundant that consumer demand thus far has not sufficed to pick up the slack that followed the reduction of the egg price support to its 1950 level.

Eggs: Per capita consumption and retail value, and unit cost, compared with consumer income, United States, 1913-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/	Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1913	101	97	98	69	1935	93	107	100	89
1914	98	101	99	68	1936	96	106	102	101
1915	105	92	97	71	1937	103	103	106	108
1916	100	105	105	82	1938	103	98	102	98
1917	94	134	126	98	1939	104	86	90	104
1918	97	158	154	108	1940	106	90	96	112
1919	102	173	176	122	1941	104	114	119	134
1920	100	192	192	127	1942	106	146	155	169
1921	100	155	155	99	1943	116	179	208	189
1922	106	143	150	105	1944	117	156	195	208
1923	110	156	170	119	1945	133	183	244	211
1924	109	160	173	118	1946	126	184	232	218
1925	107	158	168	123	1947	127	223	233	233
1926	114	149	168	126	1948	130	235	306	254
1927	115	134	153	124	1949	126	226	285	251
1928	113	145	163	126	1950	128	180	230	250
1929	112	153	171	132					
1930	110	125	138	117					
1931	111	92	102	99					
1932	104	74	77	75					
1933	99	70	70	70					
1934	96	85	82	80					

1/ Includes eggs consumed on farms.

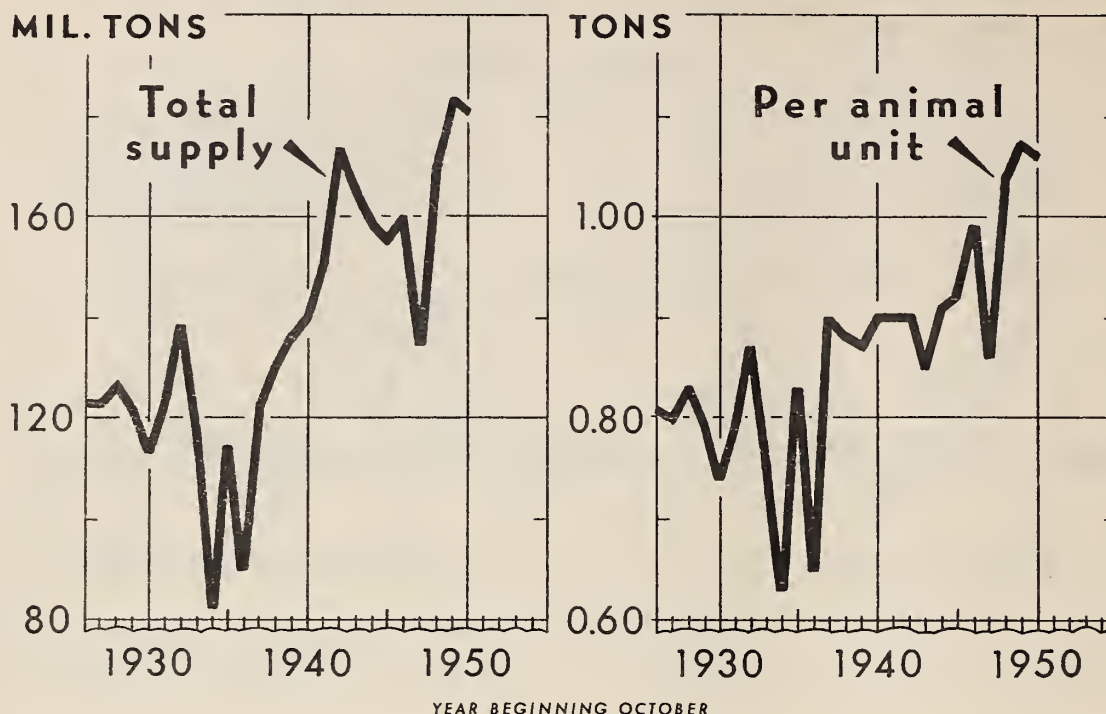
2/ Retail value of civilian consumption adjusted for quantity consumed by farmer producers at average price received by farmers.

3/ 1913-28 Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates based on National Income data published by the Department of Commerce. 1929 to date, published estimates of the Department of Commerce.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Tentative indication.

# FEED CONCENTRATE SUPPLY



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46500B-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The prospective supply of all feed concentrates for 1950-51 is only slightly smaller than the record supply of last year and a third larger than in 1937-41. Supplies are

sufficient to permit continued liberal feeding of the livestock on farms and leave another large carryover of feed grains at the end of the season.

Feed concentrates: Supply, grain-consuming animal units, and supply per animal unit, United States 1926-50

Crop year	Feed grain production 1/	Carry-over of feed grain 2/	Imports of feed grain 3/	Wheat and rye fed 4/	Byproduct feeds 5/	Total supply	Animal units fed annually 6/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
1926	95,784	12,364	106	1,326	13,517	123,197	152,446	0.81
1927	98,815	8,987	99	1,647	13,353	122,932	153,022	.80
1928	105,733	4,769	11	1,960	13,671	126,344	152,676	.83
1929	96,367	7,712	30	3,492	13,971	121,592	153,616	.79
1930	86,928	6,857	69	6,017	13,438	113,309	152,401	.74
1931	96,935	8,013	12	5,774	12,452	123,186	156,047	.79
1932	111,159	10,238	6	4,193	12,656	138,252	159,295	.87
1933	84,105	15,298	72	3,726	12,573	115,774	153,688	.75
1934	52,633	12,306	1,512	3,794	12,545	82,790	131,054	.63
1935	92,287	3,510	682	4,269	13,872	114,620	138,509	.83
1936	99,234	10,962	3,254	2,316	14,204	89,970	137,612	.65
1937	100,115	3,818	60	5,113	14,190	123,296	137,678	.90
1938	96,836	14,260	63	4,709	14,778	130,646	148,501	.88
1939	95,760	20,710	239	4,879	14,922	136,516	156,045	.87
1940	98,617	22,831	191	2,799	16,284	140,722	155,957	.90
1941	105,054	23,077	80	5,793	16,707	150,717	167,343	.90
1942	120,780	18,526	2,297	12,630	18,535	172,766	192,447	.90
1943	112,101	17,792	2,146	13,708	18,774	163,521	193,160	.85
1944	116,661	11,619	1,994	8,677	18,090	157,941	173,683	.91
1945	114,357	14,861	233	7,995	17,711	155,157	167,818	.92
1946	124,294	10,315	122	4,907	19,467	159,165	161,365	.99
1947	95,378	13,751	125	5,895	18,976	134,125	155,688	.86
1948	138,249	7,696	611	4,214	19,749	170,519	162,727	1.05
1949 1/	125,733	30,255	700	4,958	19,784	181,431	169,000	1.07
1950 2/	123,781	32,000	700	4,800	19,500	180,781	170,000	1.06

1/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley, and sorghum grains.  
2/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943-47. Corn stocks on October 1, oats July 1, and barley, August 1, 1926-33, July 1, 1934-50. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses not available prior to 1943.

3/ Corn, oats, and barley grain, year beginning October.

4/ Year beginning October.

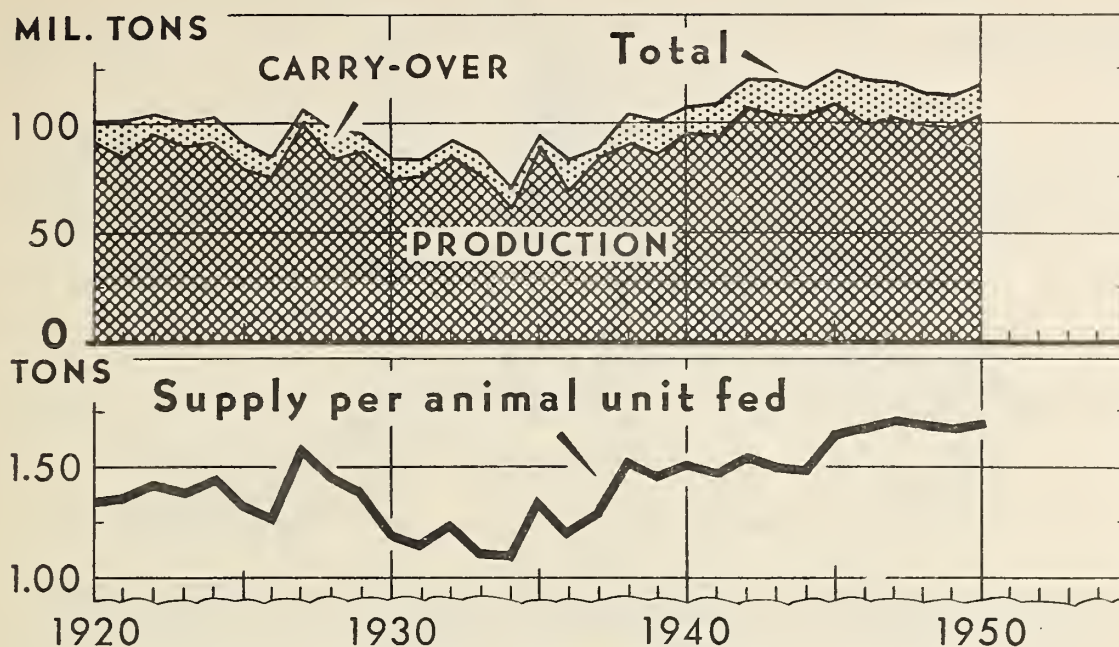
5/ Mill byproducts, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds, year beginning October.

6/ Year beginning October 1. Weighted as follows: Number on January 1 of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, 0.40; beef cows, 0.16; cattle on feed, 2.1; all other cattle, 0.14; stock sheep, 0.022; sheep and lambs on feed, 0.12; horses and mules 2 years old and over, 1.3; colts, 0.25; hogs and piglets, 0.05; number of hogs during the year, 0.70; chickens raised, 0.018; commercial broilers raised, .0114; and turkeys raised, 0.076.

7/ Preliminary.

8/ August 1 estimates.

# HAY SUPPLY



BASED ON PRODUCTION OF TAME AND WILD HAY PLUS HAY REMAINING ON FARMS MAY 1, AND ROUGHAGE-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS FED ANNUALLY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47787-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In postwar years hay supplies have been much larger than before the war, both in total tonnage and in relation to the number of roughage-consuming animal units on farms. Supplies per animal unit for 1950-51 are near-

cord levels, and are well distributed over the country. Quality, however, will be below average in rather large areas where frequent rains this summer have interfered with harvesting the crop.

Hay: Supply, total and per animal unit, and number of animal units fed annually, United States, 1920-50

Year begin- ning May	Produc- tion	Farm carry- over May 1	Supply (produc- tion plus carry- over)	Animal units fed annually 1/	Supply per animal unit	Year begin- ning May	Produc- tion	Farm carry- over May 1	Supply (produc- tion plus carry- over)	Animal units fed annually 1/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
1920	91,668	9,310	100,978	74,766	1.35	1935	90,364	4,970	95,334	71,334	1.34
1921	84,821	16,361	101,182	74,571	1.36	1936	70,014	13,910	83,924	69,622	1.20
1922	95,152	9,535	104,687	73,693	1.42	1937	83,902	6,022	89,924	68,356	1.30
1923	89,418	11,366	100,784	72,791	1.38	1938	91,420	12,772	104,192	68,191	1.53
1924	91,454	10,701	102,155	71,146	1.44	1939	86,533	16,371	102,904	70,063	1.47
1925	78,632	12,725	91,357	69,343	1.32						
1926	76,025	9,200	85,225	67,724	1.26	1940	96,050	12,030	108,080	72,158	1.50
1927	98,151	8,489	106,640	67,237	1.59	1941	95,754	14,773	110,527	75,215	1.47
1928	83,842	14,152	98,000	68,154	1.44	1942	107,717	13,664	121,381	78,206	1.55
1929	87,357	8,673	96,030	69,355	1.38	1943	103,128	16,213	119,341	79,944	1.49
						1944	102,745	13,833	116,578	78,726	1.48
1930	74,527	9,406	83,933	70,737	1.19	1945	108,539	15,892	124,431	75,347	1.65
1931	75,203	7,707	82,910	72,276	1.15	1946	100,739	20,607	121,346	72,822	1.67
1932	83,721	8,582	92,303	74,628	1.24	1947	102,765	15,974	118,739	69,424	1.71
1933	75,072	10,918	85,990	77,356	1.11	1948	99,471	15,128	114,599	68,162	1.68
1934	60,485	7,595	68,080	72,613	.94	1949 2/	99,305	15,098	114,403	68,678	1.67
						1950 3/	104,991	14,875	119,866	70,000	1.71

1/ Total of roughage-consuming animal units as computed by States. Weights for United States number for current years are as follows: Number on January 1 of milk cows 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, .44; beef cows 2 years old and over, .88; cattle on feed, .33; all other cattle, .44; stock sheep, .20; horses and mules 2 years old and over, .75; horse and mule colts, .45; hogs, .01; hens and pullets, .0012; sheep and lambs on feed, .053; goats clipped, .20; turkeys produced during the year, .0024.

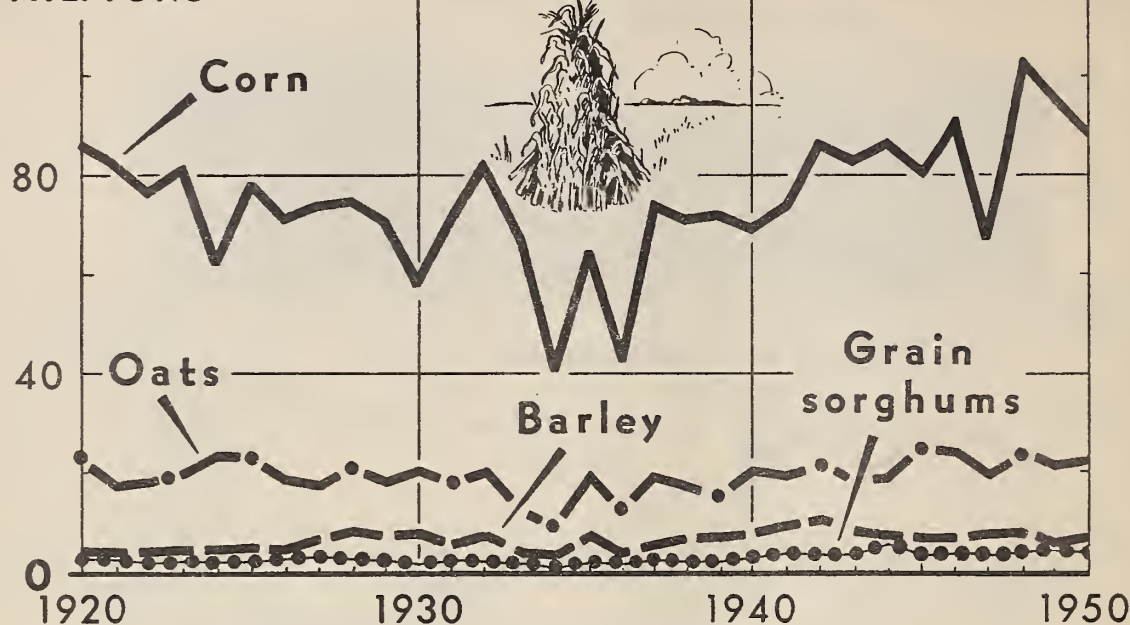
2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on indications in August 1950.



# FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION

MIL. TONS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43928A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For the third successive year weather in 1950 has been generally favorable for feed grains. Combined production of the four principal feed grains, estimated in August at 124 million tons, is about one-fourth larger than

in 1937-41, although 10 percent below the record harvest in 1948. The corn crop, with favorable weather this fall, probably will be only moderately below 1950-51 requirements, leaving another big carryover in 1951.

Feed grains: Acreage harvested and production, United States, 1920-50

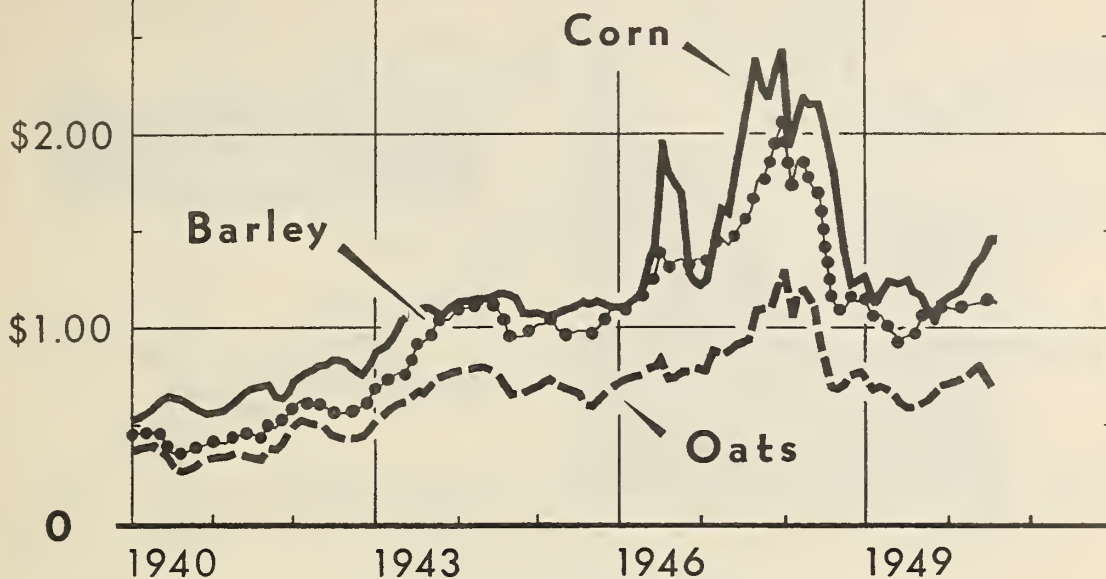
Year	Corn <sup>1/</sup>		Oats		Barley		All sorghum for grain	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons
1920	101,359	85,977	42,732	23,109	7,439	4,105	4,177	2,528
1921	103,155	81,996	45,539	16,724	7,074	3,185	3,850	2,050
1922	100,345	75,805	40,324	18,366	6,601	3,670	3,519	1,435
1923	101,123	80,508	40,245	19,635	7,151	3,816	4,354	1,774
1924	100,420	62,247	41,857	22,658	7,038	3,968	3,669	1,767
1925	101,331	78,354	44,240	22,434	8,186	4,619	4,067	1,643
1926	99,452	71,315	42,854	18,447	7,917	3,985	4,361	2,037
1927	98,357	73,251	40,350	17,492	9,465	5,788	4,410	2,334
1928	100,336	74,634	40,128	21,007	12,735	7,880	4,265	2,212
1929	97,805	70,446	38,153	17,807	13,564	6,735	3,523	1,399
1930	101,465	58,244	39,847	20,393	12,629	7,239	3,477	1,052
1931	106,866	72,126	40,193	17,988	11,181	4,807	4,443	2,014
1932	110,577	82,050	41,700	20,073	13,206	7,185	4,400	1,851
1933	105,918	67,133	36,528	11,781	9,641	3,668	4,354	1,523
1934	92,193	40,570	29,455	8,708	6,577	2,817	2,396	538
1935	95,974	64,382	40,109	19,364	12,436	6,928	4,597	1,613
1936	93,154	42,159	33,654	12,681	8,329	3,546	2,793	848
1937	93,930	74,003	35,542	18,828	9,969	5,325	4,915	1,999
1938	92,160	71,365	36,042	17,430	10,610	6,159	4,699	1,882
1939	86,273	72,268	33,460	15,323	12,739	6,677	4,760	1,492
1940	86,429	68,800	35,431	19,943	13,525	7,471	6,374	2,433
1941	85,357	74,253	38,161	18,920	14,276	8,702	6,015	3,173
1942	87,367	85,920	38,197	21,433	16,958	10,397	7,921	3,070
1943	92,060	83,047	38,914	18,237	18,388	11,750	6,889	3,067
1944	94,014	86,467	39,672	24,571	12,321	6,627	9,385	5,179
1945	88,079	80,666	41,933	23,967	10,465	6,404	6,408	2,716
1946	88,439	90,999	43,205	23,967	10,411	6,294	6,773	2,994
1947	83,932	66,751	38,451	19,191	11,014	6,748	5,629	2,588
1948	86,067	103,090	40,198	23,893	11,987	7,581	7,296	3,685
1949	86,735	94,578	40,560	21,167	9,879	5,714	6,612	4,274
1950	83,091	88,693	42,765	23,298	11,233	6,850	8,370	4,940

<sup>1/</sup> Production for all purposes.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. August 1 estimate.

# FEED GRAIN PRICES

PER BU.



CALENDAR YEARS; MIDMONTH AVERAGE PRICE PER BUSHEL RECEIVED BY FARMERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43955A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Influenced by strengthening demand and price support programs, feed grain prices have advanced materially from the low points reached in 1949. During 1950-51 they prob-

ably will average higher than in 1949-50, with corn prices remaining nearer the support level than during the past season.

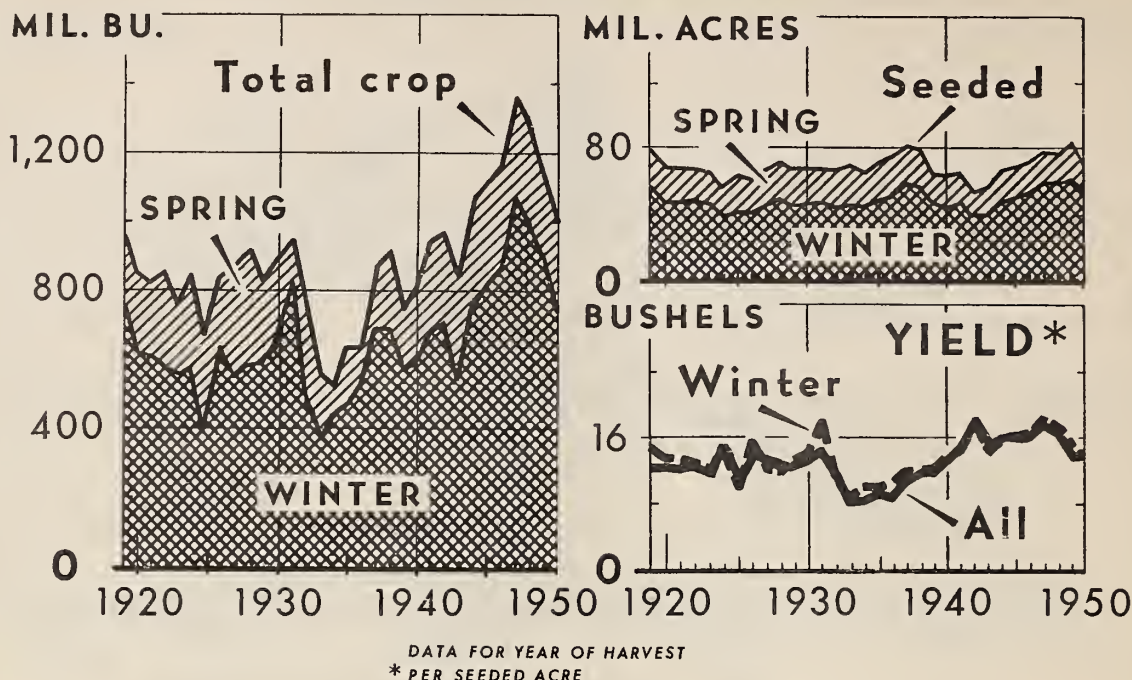
Corn, oats, and barley: Price per bushel received by farmers, United States, average 1935-39, and by months, 1940-50 1

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<b>Corn</b>												
1935-39 av.	57.3	67.8	68.0	71.9	73.4	72.8	76.4	76.3	76.2	53.6	57.2	52.1
1940	53.2	54.7	56.0	58.6	61.4	63.5	63.1	63.1	61.9	53.4	56.8	54.5
1941	56.0	56.0	57.1	62.0	65.9	68.3	69.6	70.0	70.8	64.9	63.7	56.9
1942	72.7	76.6	78.4	79.7	81.4	81.9	83.1	83.4	82.6	77.5	75.9	80.2
1943	88.0	90.4	94.8	100	103	106	109	107	105	107	105	111
1944	113	113	114	115	115	115	117	117	115	113	106	106
1945	107	106	107	107	108	111	112	113	112	113	111	109
1946	110	111	114	116	135	142	196	180	173	169	127	122
1947	121	123	150	153	159	195	201	213	250	223	219	237
1948	246	192	211	219	216	202	191	178	136	124	123	123
1949	125	112	118	122	122	121	125	118	116	109	102	113
1950	115	116	119	120	134	136	144	144				
<b>Oats</b>												
1935-39 av.	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.6	37.1	33.9	32.1	28.8	30.3	30.3	30.7	32.4
1940	36.3	37.7	38.6	38.8	36.6	32.7	28.3	26.7	27.9	28.3	31.7	32.3
1941	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.2	34.0	33.3	32.7	32.5	33.9	36.9	41.1	45.2
1942	50.2	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.6	46.5	43.9	42.6	43.3	43.7	44.3	47.4
1943	52.5	55.5	58.4	61.1	61.2	64.8	65.6	65.2	69.6	74.4	75.2	76.9
1944	77.5	78.6	79.3	79.4	79.9	78.8	76.4	70.8	64.2	65.9	66.2	69.4
1945	72.1	73.3	74.0	71.0	68.9	67.4	65.9	58.9	58.3	62.8	67.9	70.3
1946	71.7	73.1	75.1	76.1	79.5	80.9	84.7	73.4	74.7	79.3	76.2	80.5
1947	79.6	79.7	89.0	87.5	88.8	91.5	92.8	94.8	108	109	109	118
1948	127	104	117	119	112	107	86.6	68.8	68.7	69.9	75.6	76.5
1949	76.2	68.9	70.0	69.8	66.0	60.1	56.3	58.2	61.3	62.3	66.4	69.9
1950	70.5	70.6	72.3	74.9	78.8	80.4	76.3	70.6				
<b>Barley</b>												
1935-39 av.	60.2	60.9	59.3	58.3	55.5	49.1	47.2	47.5	50.2	50.9	49.6	50.9
1940	45.9	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.2	40.8	36.3	36.4	37.2	38.2	40.6	41.6
1941	42.5	42.3	44.9	46.2	46.2	46.5	45.2	42.6	51.9	49.1	53.2	56.1
1942	60.4	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.0	59.0	56.5	56.7	56.7	57.6	57.9	62.2
1943	68.3	70.7	74.8	77.3	76.8	83.9	92.0	92.9	96.5	103	103	105
1944	108	109	110	111	113	112	110	103	95.1	95.4	98.0	108
1945	102	102	104	99.4	95.8	97.6	93.9	96.7	97.4	101	105	108
1946	109	111	114	122	125	140	130	134	135	132	132	136
1947	135	133	144	146	142	150	157	161	178	177	177	250
1948	206	172	187	185	175	168	142	114	108	110	115	113
1949	115	104	106	100	97	92.9	95.7	96.8	105	107	110	109
1950	110	109	110	111	112	112	115	112				

1/ Mid-month average price per bushel.



# WHEAT PRODUCTION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42549-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of all wheat, indicated as of August 1 at 996 million bushels, is the smallest since 1943. However, in only one year prior to 1944 was the crop larger than the current estimate. Large crops in the 8 years ending with 1948 reflected good yields per acre. Poor growing conditions in 1949 and 1950 reduced yields to 13.5 and 13.9 bushels compared with the 1939-48 average of 15.6 bushels.

Seeded acreage for the 1950 crop was 71.5 million acres, 16 percent below the high of 1949. The national acreage allotment for 1951 is 72.8 million acres. This is the same as the final allotment for 1950, but about 2 percent above actual seedings for the 1950 crop. With average yields, the 1951-allotment acreage would result in a wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels.

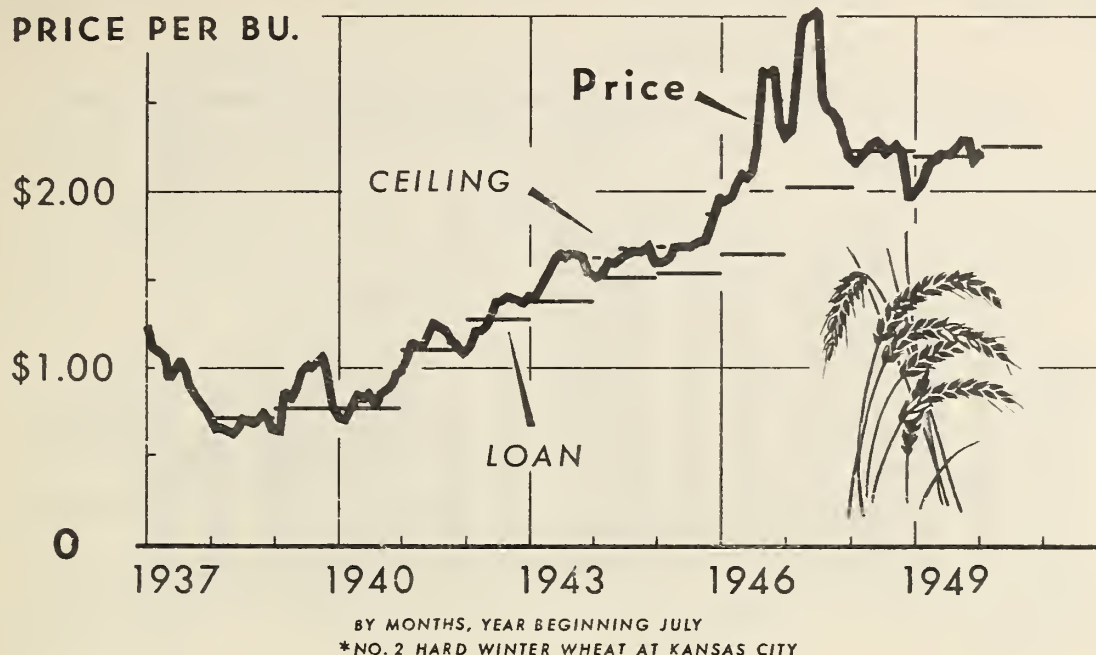
All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-50

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat			Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production		Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460	1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227	1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793	1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,115	13.1	571,459	1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,188	12.2	555,299	1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	33,638	14.8	573,563	1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619	1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607	1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,188	1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066	1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057	1945	69,130	16.0	1,108,224	50,415	16.2	817,834
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809	1946	71,536	16.1	1,153,046	52,195	16.7	870,725
1931	66,463	14.2	911,540	45,915	18.0	825,315	1947	78,169	17.5	1,367,186	58,133	18.4	1,068,048
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511	1948	78,924	16.6	1,313,534	58,871	17.1	1,007,863
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283	1949	84,931	13.5	1,146,463	62,372	14.5	901,668
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683	1950 1/	71,525	13.9	996,490	53,158	13.9	740,536

1/ Preliminary. Figures for 1950 are as of August 1.



# WHEAT PRICES AND LOAN RATES\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43311-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In every marketing year in the last 11, early season wheat prices averaged the lowest of the year in either July or August. In eight of these years, prices averaged highest in March or later, in 2 years they averaged highest in January and in one year the high average came in

December. Except for 2 years, 1946-47 and 1947-48, when demand was exceptionally strong, wheat prices have averaged around the loan level. The loan rate for 1950 for No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City is \$2.25 per bushel, compared with \$2.20 in 1949.

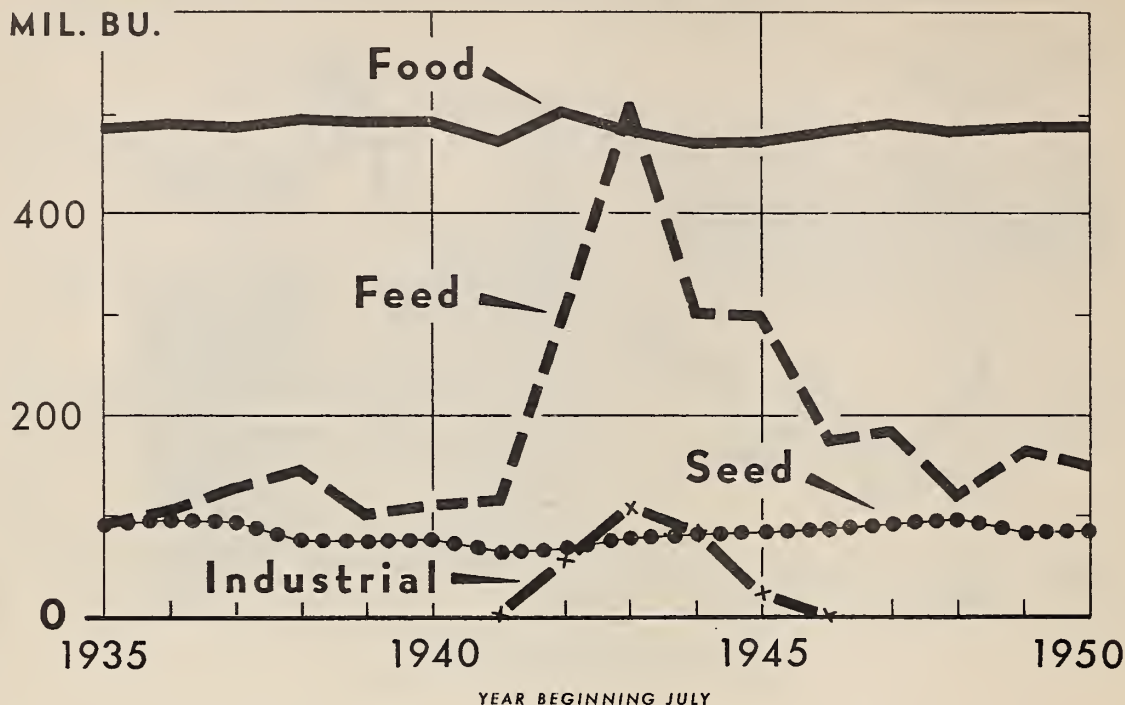
Wheat. No 2 Hard Winter: Price, loan value and ceiling at Kansas City, 1937-50

Year be- gin- ning July	Weighted cash price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City 1/												Loan value at Kansas City 2/
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	—
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	58.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	94.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	—	166.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	221.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.0	217.0	220
1950	222.8												225

1/ Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as below 13 percent protein is included.

2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at \$1.62 including 1-1/2 cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to \$1.66, on May 30, 1945 to \$1.691, on March 4, 1946 to \$1.721, and on May 13, 1946, to \$1.871. On June 30, 1946 ceilings expired.

# DOMESTIC USES OF WHEAT



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46050-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic use of wheat in 1950-51 may total about the same as a year earlier. The quantities used for food and seed may be slightly above 1949-50, with feed use some-

what below. Again only insignificant quantities will be used industrially.

Wheat: Domestic uses, United States, 1935-50

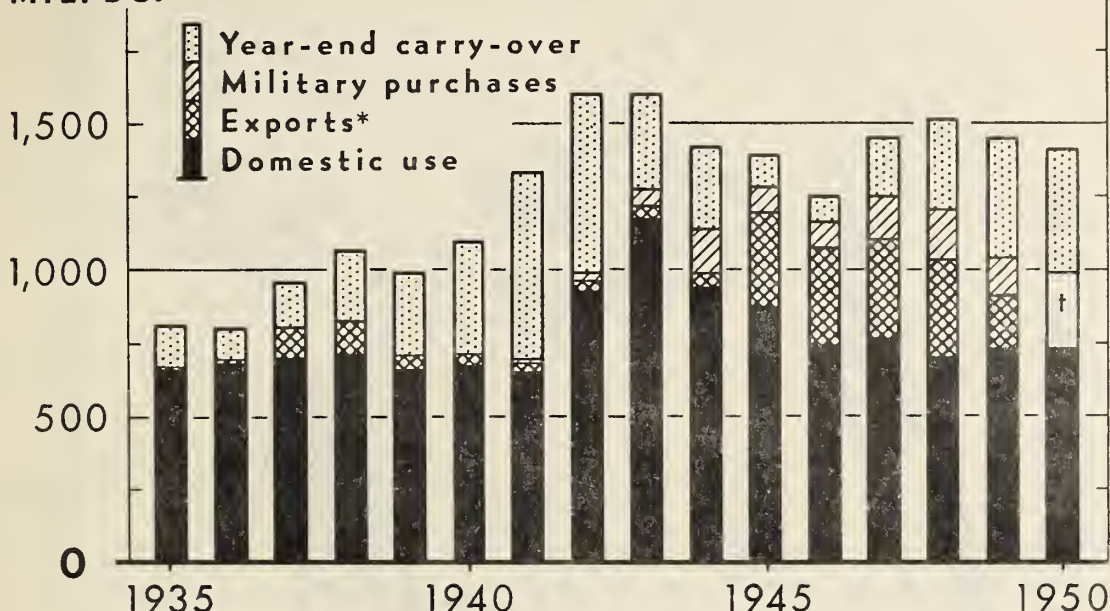
Year beginning July	Civilian food	Feed	Seed	Industrial use	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1935	483.7	89.9	87.5	0.1	661.2
1936	489.5	104.2	95.9	0.1	689.7
1937	485.4	122.7	93.1	1/	701.2
1938	495.9	143.6	74.2	0.1	713.8
1939	490.4	100.0	73.0	0.1	663.5
1940	491.3	109.4	74.4	0.1	675.7
1941	473.3	114.1	62.5	1.6	651.5
1942	500.0	300.8	65.5	54.4	920.7
1943	491.9	507.6	77.4	107.5	1,174.3
1944	471.9	302.1	80.4	82.3	936.7
1945	473.5	298.5	82.0	21.0	875.0
1946	483.3	175.8	86.5	1/	745.6
1947	488.8	183.6	90.7	0.6	763.7
1948	479.0	122.1	94.6	0.1	696.8
1949	484.1	163.6	81.4	0.1	729.2
1950 2/	489.0	150.0	84.0	---	723.0

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

2/ Preliminary. 1950 figures as of August.

# DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. WHEAT

MIL. BU.



YEAR BEGINNING JULY

\* INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY

† INCLUDES EXPORTS AND MILITARY PURCHASES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46051-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Supplies of domestic wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,413 million bushels, the sixth largest of record. Domestic uses are expected to total about 723 million bush-

els. If the total of exports and military purchases approach 263 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1951 would be little different from a year earlier.

Wheat: Distribution, United States, 1935-50 <sup>1/</sup>

Year beginning July	Total domestic use	Military purchases <sup>2/</sup>	Exports including shipments <sup>3/</sup>	Year-end carry-over	Total distribution	Total exports of wheat and flour <sup>4/</sup>
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1935	661.2	---	7.1	110.4	808.7	4.2
1936	689.7	---	12.3	102.8	804.8	9.3
1937	701.2	---	103.4	153.1	957.7	100.1
1938	713.8	---	109.5	250.0	1,073.3	106.6
1939	663.5	---	48.3	279.7	991.5	44.9
1940	675.7	---	37.5	384.7	1,097.9	33.6
1941	651.5	16.1	31.9	630.8	1,330.3	27.5
1942	920.7	25.2	36.4	618.9	1,601.2	26.5
1943	1,174.3	62.8	45.4	316.6	1,599.1	40.3
1944	936.7	150.1	53.0	279.2	1,419.0	141.9
1945	875.0	90.9	323.4	100.1	1,389.4	388.4
1946	745.6	92.5	331.3	83.8	1,253.2	394.0
1947	763.7	148.6	342.8	196.0	1,451.1	477.9
1948	695.8	173.2	334.2	307.8	1,511.0	502.3
1949 <sup>5/</sup>	729.2	124.0	186.5	416.8	1,456.5	301.0
1950 <sup>5/</sup>	723.0	<sup>6/</sup>	<sup>6/</sup> 263.0	427.0	1,413.0	250.0

<sup>1/</sup> Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes purchases both for exports under the Army Civilian Supply Program and for military food use.

<sup>3/</sup> Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include United States Department of Agriculture flour procurement as distinct from United States Department of Agriculture deliveries for export.

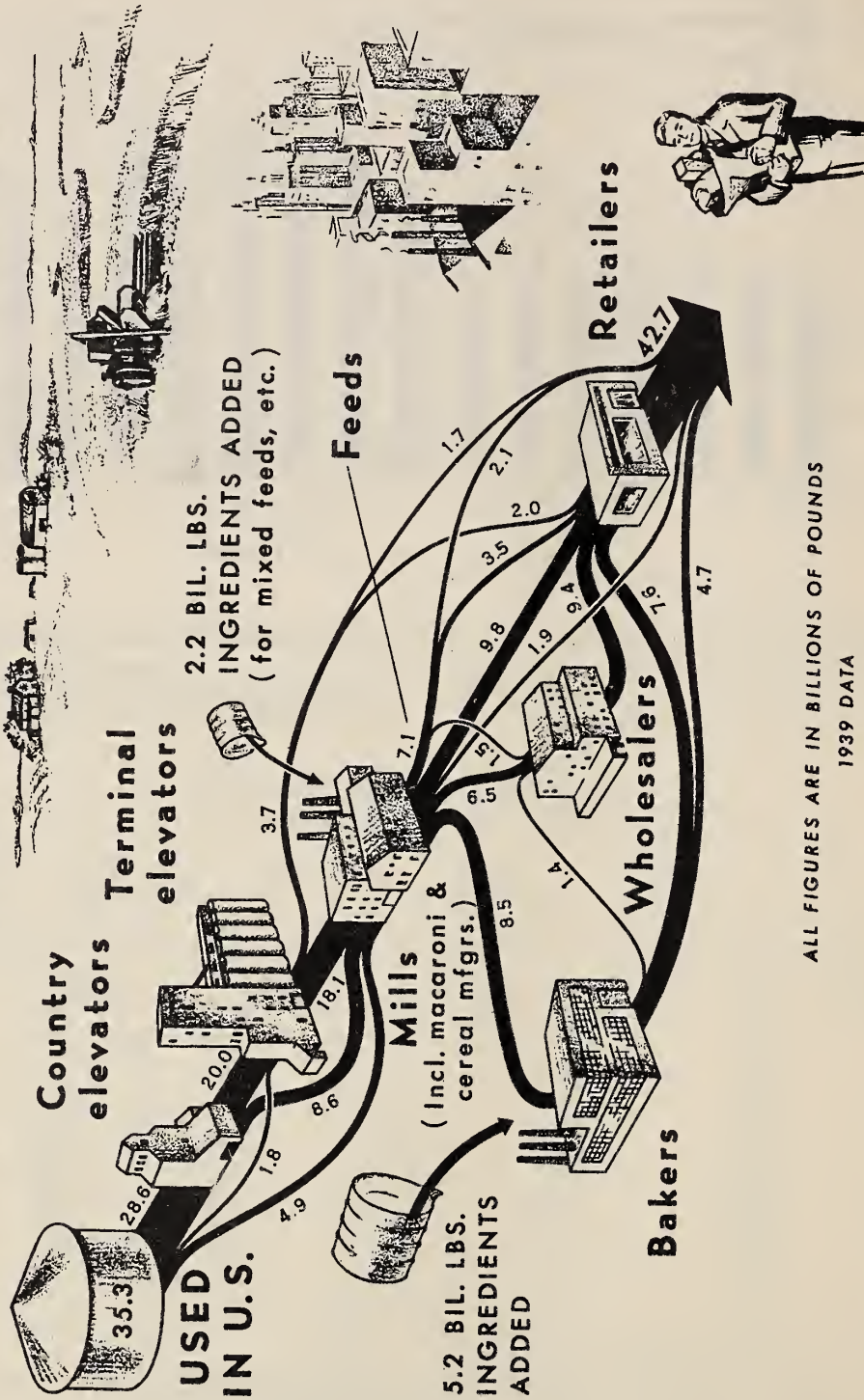
<sup>4/</sup> Actual exports, including Army Civilian Supply Program. Includes flour milled only from domestic wheat and excludes shipments to territories of the United States. Figures in this column are not related to the rest of the table, but are given only for ready reference.

<sup>5/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>6/</sup> Military purchases included with exports.



# WHEAT from FARM to CONSUMER

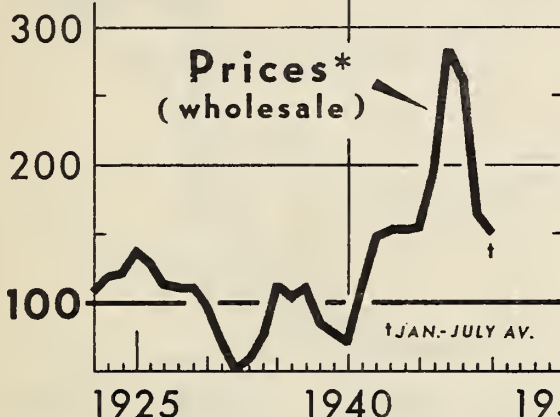


ALL FIGURES ARE IN BILLIONS OF POUNDS  
1939 DATA

# FATS AND OILS

- PRICES
- PRODUCTION
- DISAPPEARANCE

% OF 1935-39



\*AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF 26 MAJOR FATS AND OILS (NOT INCLUDING BUTTER)

° PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS

BIL. LBS.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43272-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials (including the oil equivalent of exported domestic oil-seeds) is now running about 40 percent above the 1937-41 average. Major increases since prewar in production of soybean oil, inedible tallow, greases, and lard have more than offset a substantial decline in butter production.

Use of fats and oils has increased only about 5 percent above prewar. There have been increases in con-

sumption of lard, margarine, cooking and salad oils and in industrial uses such as synthetic rubber, fatty acids, and chemicals. But these increases have been largely offset by declines in consumption of butter and the use of fats in soap. The U. S. is consuming more butterfat in the form of bottled milk, ice cream, and cheese than before the war. Sales of soap have declined in recent years as a result of competition with synthetic detergents.

Fats and oils: Wholesale price, domestic production, and disappearance, United States, 1922-50

Year	Wholesale prices of 26 major fats and oils Index numbers (1935-39 = 100) 1/	Production from domestic materials 2/	Total domestic disappearance	Year	Wholesale prices of 26 major fats and oils Index numbers (1935-39 = 100) 1/	Production from domestic materials 2/	Total domestic disappearance
		Million pounds	Million pounds			Million pounds	Million pounds
1922	109	6,569	6,724	1940	72	8,747	9,673
1923	121	7,219	7,223	1941	116	9,336	10,826
1924	123	7,656	7,410	1942	149	9,917	10,206
1925	138	7,520	7,818	1943	154	10,668	9,733
1926	129	7,825	8,047	1944	154	10,695	10,085
1927	115	7,960	8,232	1945	155	9,442	9,611
1928	113	7,737	8,433	1946	197	8,892	9,298
1929	115	7,894	8,658	1947	285	10,048	10,380
				1948	264	10,518	10,396
1930	99	7,624	8,367	1949 1/	164	11,932	10,172
1931	72	7,541	8,318				
1932	50	7,723	7,995	1950	14/ 152	5/ 11,900	
1933	59	7,815	8,164				
1934	76	7,311	8,604				
1935	115	6,192	8,517				
1936	106	7,055	9,039				
1937	112	7,010	9,171				
1938	87	7,798	8,995				
1939	79	8,305	9,573				

1/ Not including butter.

2/ Including oil equivalent of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad.

3/ Preliminary.

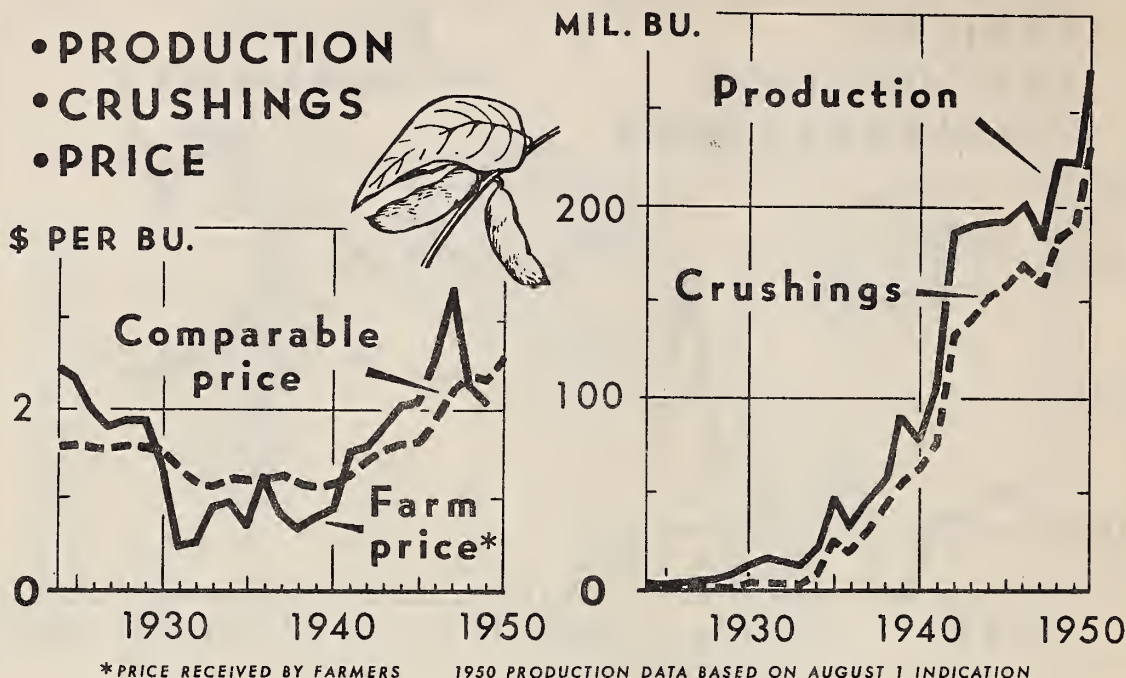
4/ Average for January-July.

5/ Estimate, based on data for January-June and indications for July-December.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census; Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; and Department of Agriculture.

# SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS

- PRODUCTION
- CRUSHINGS
- PRICE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43291-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farmers increased soybean acreage substantially in 1950 to a new high. This was partly a result of shifts from corn and cotton. Acreage allotments for corn and cotton were in effect for the first time in several years. The increase in soybean acreage probably was partly due also to relatively high prices for soybeans in the winter and spring of 1950. With crop conditions above average

on August 1, production of soybeans in 1950 was expected to be well above any previous year. As soybean oil and meal can be substituted in large measure for cottonseed oil and meal, the substantial reduction in the 1950 crop of cottonseed is a price-supporting factor for soybean oil, soybean meal, and soybeans in the 1950-51 marketing year.

Soybeans: Price received by farmers, comparable or parity price, production and crushings, United States, 1924-50

Year beginning October	Season average price per bushel	Comparable price per bushel on August 15 of preceding crop year	Production for beans	Crushings	Year beginning October	Season average price per bushel	Comparable price per bushel on August 15 of preceding crop year	Production for beans	Crushings
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1924	2.46	1.59	4,947	307	1940	.90	1.20	78,045	64,056
1925	2.34	1.62	4,875	351	1941	1.55	1.28	107,197	77,151
1926	2.01	1.59	5,239	335	1942	1.61	1.44	187,524	133,454
1927	1.81	1.58	6,938	559	1943	1.81	1.56	190,133	142,306
1928	1.88	1.60	7,880	883	1944	2.05	1.61	191,958	153,402
1929	1.88	1.58	9,438	1,666	1945	2.08	1.64	192,076	159,460
1930	1.37	1.52	13,929	4,069	1946	2.57	1.91	201,275	170,246
1931	.50	1.32	17,260	4,725	1947	3.34	2.23	183,558	1161,397
1932	.54	1.18	15,158	3,470	1948	2.27	2.39	223,006	183,664
1933	.94	1.17	13,509	3,054	1949	2/ 2.08	2.32	222,305	2/ 190,000
1934	.99	1.25	23,157	9,105	1950		2.58	3/ 270,701	4/ 230,000
1935	.73	1.23	48,901	25,181					
1936	1.27	1.24	33,721	20,618					
1937	.85	1.28	46,164	30,310					
1938	.67	1.20	61,906	44,648					
1939	.81	1.17	90,141	56,684					

1/ 1926-49, calculated from revised parity index as published January 1950; 1950, effective parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended in 1948 and 1949.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated August 1.

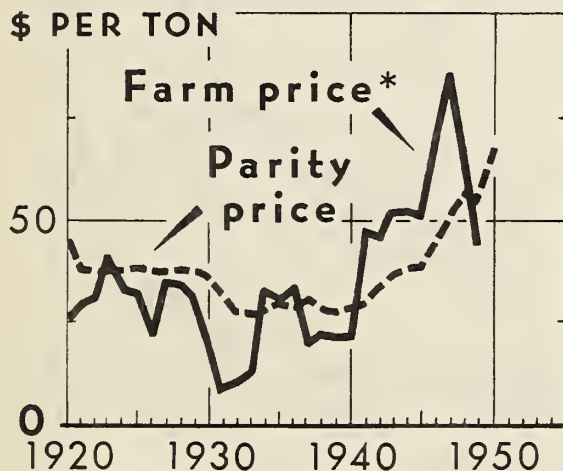
4/ Forecast.

Crushings data compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.

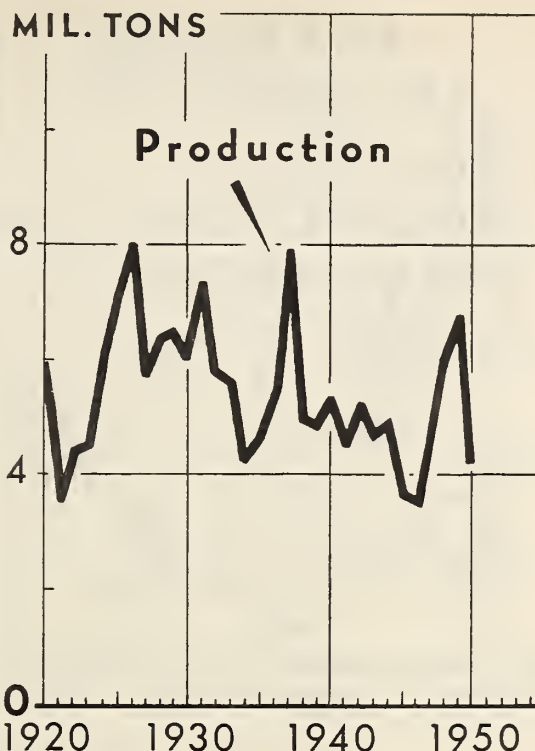


# COTTONSEED

- PRICE
- PRODUCTION



\*PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43290A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1950 crop of cottonseed was materially smaller than the large 1949 crop. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton were in effect for the first time since early in World War II. The national cotton acreage allotment for 1950 was about 21.6 million acres, but acreage in cultivation was only 19.0 million, 31 percent

smaller than a year earlier and the smallest in 42 years of record. Prices received by farmers for cottonseed at the beginning of the 1950 harvest were substantially higher than a year earlier, reflecting the reduced output. Processing for oil, meal, linters, and hulls usually takes nearly 90 percent of the cottonseed crop.

Cottonseed: Production, price received by farmers, and parity price, 1920-50

Year begin- ning August	Season average price per ton 1/	Parity price per ton on July 15 pre- ceding the crop year 2/	Production	Year begin- ning August	Season average price per ton 1/	Parity price per ton on July 15 pre- ceding the crop year 2/	Production
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons		Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons
1920	25.65	45.55	5,966	1935	30.54	29.09	4,634
1921	29.14	37.21	3,528	1936	33.36	28.41	5,472
1922	30.42	36.98	4,330	1937	19.51	30.22	7,844
1923	41.23	37.66	4,503	1938	21.79	28.41	4,950
1924	33.25	37.43	6,050	1939	21.17	27.51	4,869
1925	31.59	38.34	7,150	1940	21.73	28.19	5,286
1926	22.04	37.66	7,989	1941	47.65	29.32	4,553
1927	34.83	37.43	5,758	1942	45.61	33.82	5,202
1928	34.17	37.88	6,319	1943	52.10	36.31	4,688
1929	30.92	37.21	6,406	1944	52.70	37.88	4,902
1930	22.04	35.85	6,028	1945	51.10	38.56	3,664
1931	8.97	31.57	7,310	1946	71.90	44.20	3,514
1932	10.33	27.74	5,815	1947	85.90	51.41	4,682
1933	12.88	26.83	5,511	1948	67.20	56.15	5,945
1934	33.00	28.64	4,256	1949	3/43.40	54.80	6,613
				1950		67.30	4/4,185

1/ Year beginning July.

2/ Annual prices, 1920-22. 1926-49 calculated from revised parity index as published January 1950. 1950, effective parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended in 1948 and 1949.

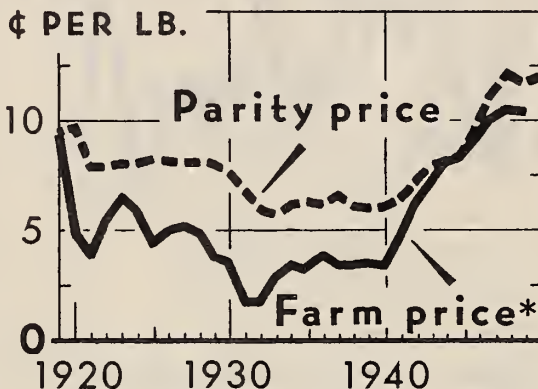
3/ Preliminary.

4/ Based on August 1 indications of cotton crop.

# PEANUTS (Farmers' Stock)

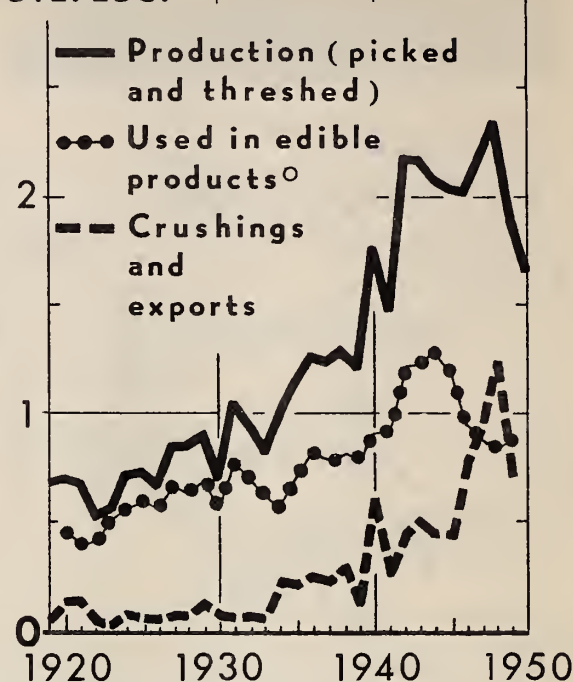
- PRICE
- PRODUCTION
- DISPOSITION

¢ PER LB.



\*PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

BIL. LBS.



°USED AS PEANUTS OR PEANUT BUTTER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38633-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Reduced peanut acreage allotments for 1950 were reflected in a moderate decline in actual acreage. Crop conditions August 1 indicated a slight reduction from 1949 in the national average yield per acre. Prices to farmers for peanuts from allotted acreages will be supported at a basic level of 10.8¢ per pound (\$216 per ton) compared with 10.5¢ per pound (\$210 per ton) for the 1948 crop.

Increased consumer incomes in 1950-51 are likely to be reflected in a moderate increase in edible uses of peanuts. Exports of peanuts will be small, in contrast with recent years when large quantities were exported for crushing abroad. Domestic crushings from the 1950 crop may be about as large as a year earlier.

Peanuts, farmers' stock basis: Price received by farmers, parity price, production, crushings and exports, and apparent edible consumption, United States, 1919-50

Crop marketing year 1/	Season average price per pound	Parity price per pound on July 15 preceding the crop year 2/	Production picked and threshed 3/	Crushings and exports 3/	Apparent consumption in edible product 3/ 4/	Crop marketing year 1/	Season average price per pound	Parity price per pound on July 15 preceding the crop year 2/	Production picked and threshed 3/	Crushings and exports 3/	Apparent consumption in edible product 3/ 4/
	Cents	Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Cents	Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1919	9.3	9.5	688	51	-	1935	3.1	6.2	1,153	214	708
1920	4.8	9.7	696	130	450	1936	3.7	6.1	1,260	251	824
1921	3.8	7.9	678	133	405	1937	3.3	6.4	1,233	229	794
1922	5.3	7.9	523	42	422	1938	3.3	6.0	1,289	301	805
1923	6.4	8.0	568	23	515	1939	3.4	5.9	1,213	120	791
1924	5.8	8.0	713	72	569	1940	3.3	6.0	1,767	502	904
1925	4.3	8.2	722	56	591	1941	4.7	6.2	1,475	259	919
1926	5.0	8.0	662	41	561	1942	6.1	7.2	2,191	453	1,220
1927	5.2	8.0	844	68	666	1943	7.1	7.7	2,176	509	1,227
1928	4.9	8.1	844	64	639	1944	8.0	8.1	2,081	457	1,302
1929	3.7	7.9	898	126	702	1945	8.3	8.2	2,042	440	1,203
1930	3.5	7.6	697	73	551	1946	9.1	9.4	2,038	785	944
1931	1.6	6.7	1,056	59	776	1947	10.1	10.9	2,183	960	873
1932	1.6	5.9	941	59	710	1948	10.5	12.0	2,338	1,245	889
1933	2.8	5.7	820	46	626	1949	10.4	11.7	1,876	714	886
1934	3.3	6.1	1,014	239	569	1950		12.0	5/ 1,660		

1/ Year beginning September for season average price, crushings in 1936-48, and use in edible products in 1938-48. Other data based on a marketing year beginning in August in the southeastern peanut area, in September in the southeastern area, and in November in the Virginia-Carolina area.

2/ Annual prices, 1919-22.  
3/ Revised series. Crushings include oil stock and No. 2 shelled peanuts as well as farmers' stock peanuts.  
4/ Commercial disappearance, largely in peanut butter, confectionery, nut salting, bakery goods and roasted peanuts in the shell. Includes consumption of imported peanuts, which was substantial until 1929.  
5/ Preliminary. 6/ Indicated August 1.

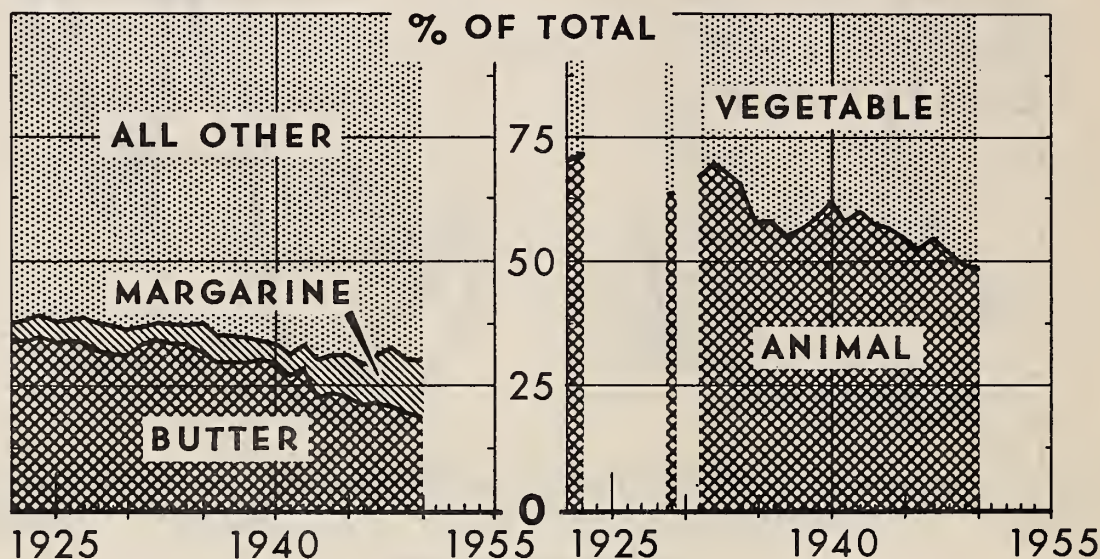
Crushings, 1919-33, compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census (data are for year beginning October); other data from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.





# SHIFT BETWEEN FATS IN CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

## RELATIVE VOLUMES SOURCE



DATA FOR VISIBLE FATS (FAT CONTENT)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47736A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The decline in consumption of butter is one of a number of major adjustments which has taken place in the pattern of (visible) fat consumption in the United States. The increase in margarine consumption in the last decade has offset only about half the decline in butter. Other fats and oils apparently have replaced butter to some degree in certain non-spread uses, such as in cooking. In

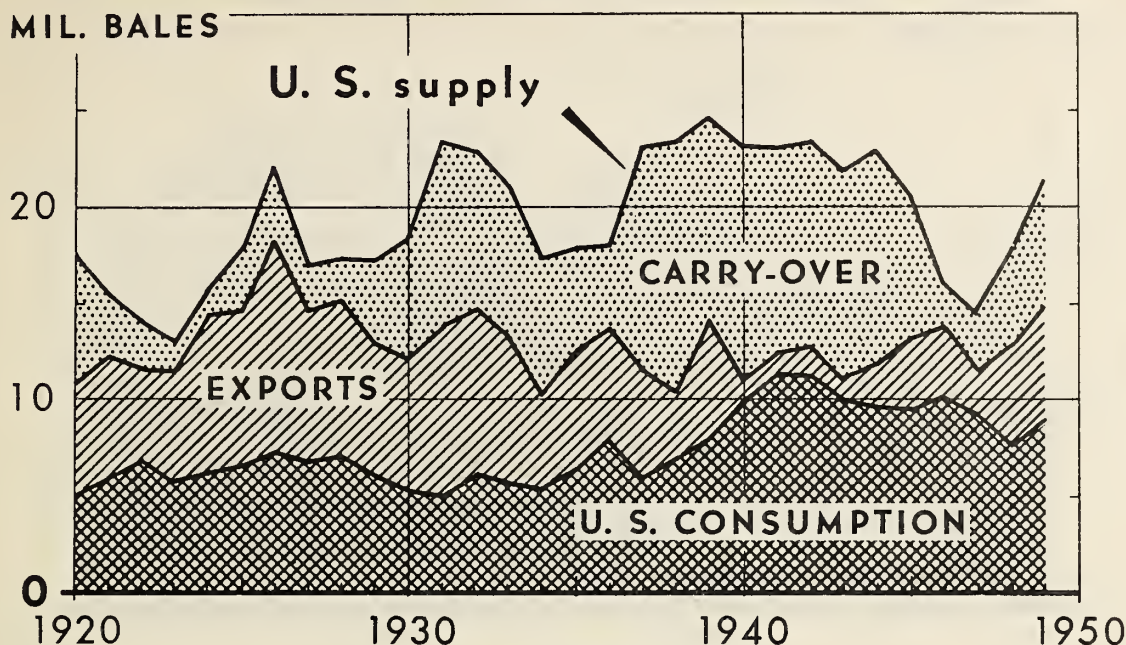
the past three decades there has been a major shift from use of fats and oils of animal origin (mainly butter and lard) to those products made from vegetable ingredients. In most years, consumption per person of (visible) fats and oils in total has ranged between 42 and 44 pounds, fat content basis.

Fat-and-oil products (visible, fat content basis): Per capita consumption, by product and by origin, 1922-50

Year			Margarine <sup>1/</sup>		Shortening <sup>1/</sup>		Food fats		Percentage of total food fats							
	Butter	Lard	Ingre- dients of animal origin	Ingre- dients of veg- etable origin	Ingre- dients of animal origin	Ingre- dients of veg- etable origin	Other edible oils <sup>2/</sup>	Ingre- dients of animal origin	Ingre- dients of veg- etable origin	Total <sup>3/</sup>	By type of product		By source of ingredients			
											Butter	Margar- ine	All other	Animal origin	Vegetable origin	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1922	13.7	13.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	6.0	4.8	28.2	11.5	39.7	34.5	3.5	62.0	71.9	29.0	
1923	14.2	14.2	.8	.9	.6	5.9	4.9	29.8	11.7	41.6	34.1	4.1	61.8	71.8	28.2	
1924	14.4	14.1	.8	.9	.4	4/	3.9			41.1	35.0	4.1	60.9			
1925	14.4	12.2	.7	1.0	4/	4/	4.9			42.8	33.6	4.0	62.4			
1926	14.8	12.1	.7	1.1	4/	4/	5.2			43.3	34.2	4.2	61.6			
1927	14.5	12.6	.7	1.3	4/	4/	4.0			42.8	33.9	4.7	61.4			
1928	14.0	13.1	.6	1.6	4/	4/	4.7			43.3	32.3	5.1	62.6			
1929	13.9	12.7	.7	1.8	.9	8.9	5.4	28.2	16.1	44.3	31.4	5.6	63.0	63.7	36.3	
1930	13.9	12.6	.5	1.7	4/	4/	6.0			44.4	31.3	5.0	63.7			
1931	14.5	13.5	.3	1.2	1.0	8.3	4.8	29.3	14.3	43.6	33.3	3.4	63.3	67.2	32.8	
1932	14.6	14.3	.2	1.1	.6	6.9	4.5	29.7	12.5	42.2	34.6	3.1	62.3	70.4	29.6	
1933	14.3	13.9	.2	1.4	.6	6.9	5.2	29.0	13.5	42.5	33.6	3.8	62.6	68.2	31.8	
1934	14.6	12.9	.3	1.4	.8	8.6	5.2	28.6	15.2	43.9	33.3	3.9	62.8	65.3	34.7	
1935	13.8	9.5	.2	2.2	1.4	10.6	5.4	24.9	18.2	43.1	32.0	5.6	62.4	57.8	42.2	
1936	13.2	11.2	.2	2.3	1.5	10.8	5.7	26.1	18.8	44.8	29.5	5.6	64.9	58.1	41.9	
1937	13.2	10.5	.1	2.4	.9	11.4	6.3	24.7	20.1	44.7	29.5	5.6	64.9	55.1	44.9	
1938	13.2	11.0	.2	2.2	1.0	10.5	6.8	25.4	19.5	44.9	29.4	5.3	65.3	56.6	43.4	
1939	13.9	12.6	.1	1.7	.8	9.8	7.2	27.4	18.7	46.2	30.1	3.9	66.0	59.4	40.6	
1940	13.6	14.3	.2	1.7	.6	8.3	7.5	28.7	17.5	46.3	29.4	4.1	66.5	62.1	37.9	
1941	13.8	13.7	.2	2.0	.9	9.4	8.3	27.6	19.7	47.4	27.0	4.6	68.4	58.4	41.6	
1942	12.7	12.6	.2	2.0	1.1	8.2	7.6	26.8	17.8	44.6	28.5	4.9	66.6	60.1	39.9	
1943	9.5	13.0	.2	2.9	1.1	8.4	6.5	23.8	17.8	41.6	22.8	7.5	69.7	57.2	42.8	
1944	9.5	12.3	.2	2.9	.9	8.0	6.7	22.9	17.6	40.5	23.5	7.7	68.8	56.5	43.5	
1945	8.8	11.6	.1	3.2	.9	8.2	6.2	21.4	17.6	38.9	22.6	8.5	68.9	54.9	45.1	
1946	9.0	12.7	.1	3.3	1.1	9.5	6.2	20.8	18.8	39.7	21.2	7.8	71.0	52.5	47.5	
1947	9.0	12.7	.1	3.3	1.1	8.5	7.2	22.1	20.5	42.7	21.1	11.5	67.4	51.9	48.1	
1948	9.0	12.9	.1	4.8	1.1	8.2	6.9	22.9	19.0	42.0	21.4	9.5	69.1	54.7	45.3	
1949 <sup>5/</sup>	8.4	11.8	.1	4.5	1.0	8.6	6.6	21.3	21.7	43.1	19.5	10.7	69.8	49.5	50.5	
1950 <sup>6/</sup>	8.2	11.9	.1	4.9	1.1	8.9	6.6	21.3	22.4	43.7	18.8	11.4	69.8	48.7	51.3	

<sup>1/</sup> Breakdown as to animal and vegetable origin based on quantity of animal fats and vegetable oils used in the manufacture of margarine and shortening. <sup>2/</sup> Assumed to be mostly of vegetable origin. <sup>3/</sup> Computed from unrounded numbers. <sup>4/</sup> Data on materials used not available. <sup>5/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>6/</sup> Tentative indications.

# DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. COTTON\*



\* U. S. SUPPLY OF U. S. COTTON

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47291-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A marked shift has occurred in the disposition of U. S. cotton since the mid-1930's. Prior to 1934, the majority of U. S. cotton was exported. Since then, however, domestic mill consumption has taken the major share. In 1920-24, exports accounted for about half of the average annual

disappearance of U. S. cotton, but in 1945-49 they made up only one third. In 1950-51, total disappearance may be almost as much as in 1949-50, when exports were 5.8 million bales and domestic consumption was 8.9 million bales

Cotton: Distribution, United States, 1920-49

Year beginning August 1	Mill consump- tion 1/	Exports	Stocks, end of season (July 31)	Total supply	Year beginning August 1	Mill consump- tion 1/	Exports	Stocks, end of season (July 31)	Total supply
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/		1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1920	4,953	5,744	6,896	17,593	1935	6,386	6,040	5,409	17,835
1921	5,980	6,170	3,322	15,472	1936	7,995	5,511	4,499	18,005
1922	6,703	4,789	2,325	13,817	1937	5,813	5,672	11,533	23,018
1923	5,701	5,647	1,556	12,904	1938	6,924	3,353	13,033	23,310
1924	6,219	7,999	1,610	15,828	1939	7,909	6,125	10,563	24,597
1925	6,506	8,045	3,542	18,093	1940	9,792	1,112	12,166	23,070
1926	7,260	10,963	3,762	21,985	1941	11,220	1,125	10,640	22,985
1927	6,854	7,639	2,536	17,029	1942	11,160	1,480	10,657	23,297
1928	7,109	8,053	2,313	17,475	1943	9,993	1,139	10,744	21,876
1929	6,131	6,697	4,530	17,358	1944	9,693	2,007	11,164	22,864
1930	5,291	6,820	6,370	18,481	1945	9,423	3,613	7,326	20,362
1931	4,928	8,754	9,678	23,360	1946	10,072	3,545	2,530	16,147
1932	6,167	8,426	8,164	22,757	1947	9,374	1,968	3,080	14,422
1933	5,740	7,552	7,744	21,036	1948	7,833	4,785	5,283	17,901
1934	5,391	4,816	7,208	17,415	1949 3/	8,900	5,800	6,740	21,440

1/ Includes destroyed cotton plus adjustment items.

2/ American cotton in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds.

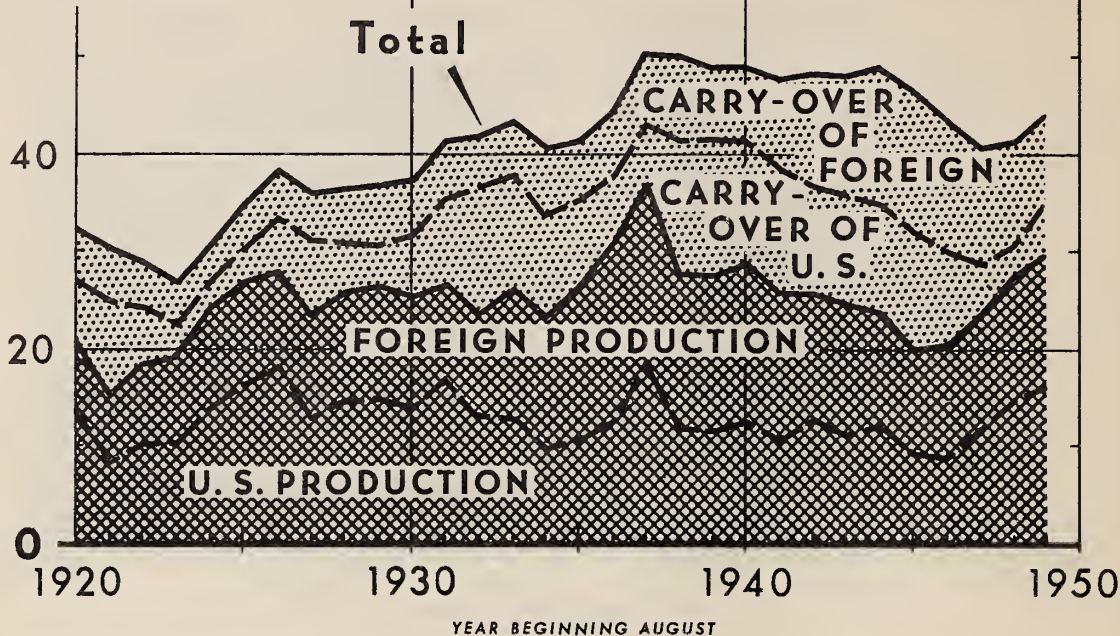
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and New York Cotton Exchange and estimates of the Department of Agriculture.



# WORLD COTTON SUPPLY

MIL. BALES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47385-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

World supply of commercial cotton in 1949-50 was estimated at 43.7 million bales, 5 percent above the preceding year. Because of reduced U. S. production of cotton in 1945 and 1946 and increased world mill consumption of cotton since the end of the war, supplies have de-

creased each season from 1944-45 until 1948-49. The unusually large U. S. production of cotton in 1948 and 1949 were the principal contributors to the increased world supply in 1948 and 1949 seasons.

Cotton: World Supply, 1920-50

Year begin- ning Aug.1	Produc- tion		Carry- over		Total supply	Year begin- ning Aug.1	Produc- tion		Carry- over		Total supply
	United States	Foreign	United States	Foreign			United States	Foreign	United States	Foreign	
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/		1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1920	13,664	6,964	6,338	5,414	32,380	1935	10,495	15,646	9,041	6,031	41,213
1921	8,285	6,888	9,674	5,495	30,342	1936	12,375	18,354	6,998	6,651	44,378
1922	10,124	8,327	5,680	4,811	28,945	1937	18,412	18,333	6,235	7,460	50,440
1923	10,330	8,760	3,318	4,253	26,661	1938	11,665	15,844	13,787	8,915	50,211
1924	14,006	10,088	2,711	3,903	30,708	1939	11,418	15,908	14,137	7,501	48,964
1925	16,181	10,562	3,380	4,568	34,691	1940	12,315	16,405	12,542	7,720	48,982
1926	18,162	9,768	5,501	4,972	38,403	1941	10,628	14,988	12,797	9,370	47,783
1927	12,957	10,386	7,845	4,809	35,997	1942	12,534	13,048	11,165	11,420	48,167
1928	14,555	11,247	5,206	5,329	36,337	1943	11,075	13,446	11,280	12,290	48,091
1929	14,716	11,535	4,517	6,024	36,792	1944	11,994	11,637	11,241	14,163	49,035
1930	13,873	11,503	6,187	5,705	37,268	1945	8,972	10,918	12,150	14,448	46,488
1931	16,877	9,602	8,976	5,832	41,287	1946	8,582	11,572	9,734	13,307	43,195
1932	12,957	10,500	13,263	5,073	41,797	1947	11,689	11,643	5,250	11,847	40,429
1933	12,712	13,354	11,809	5,307	43,182	1948	14,620	12,630	3,080	11,200	41,530
1934	9,576	13,466	10,701	6,839	40,582	1949 2/	15,900	13,300	5,287	9,200	43,687
						1950 2/			6,505	8,900	

1/ American cotton in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds.

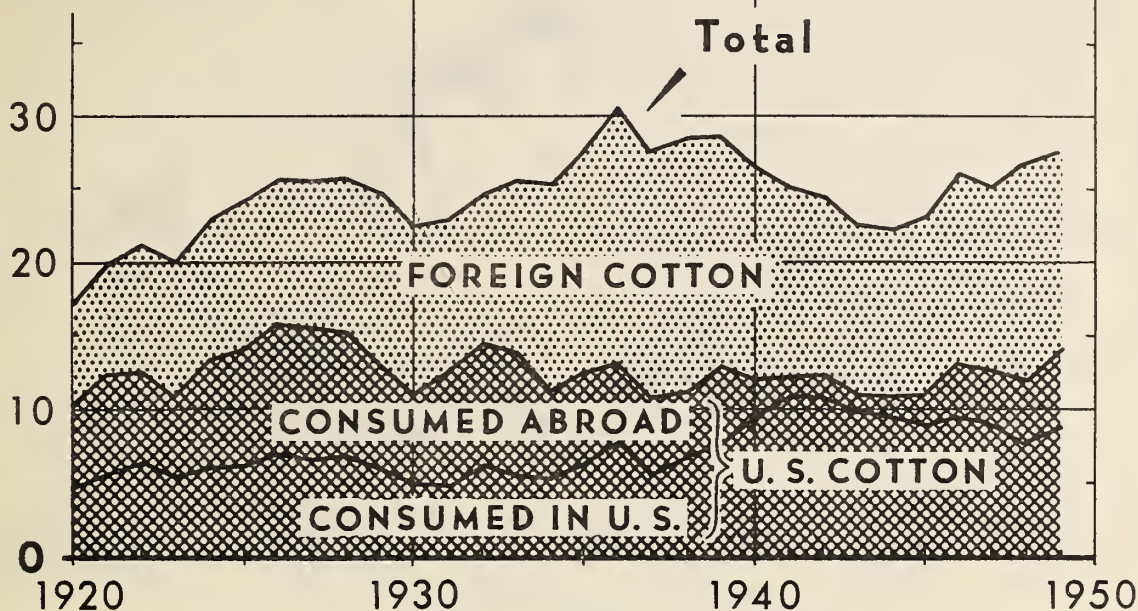
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and New York Cotton Exchange and estimates of the Department of Agriculture.



# WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION

MIL. BALES



MILL CONSUMPTION, YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47386-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

World mill consumption of cotton has been increasing for the last 30 years. The 1945-49 average was 26 million bales, 30 percent above the 1920-24 average. Mill consumption of U. S. cotton has shown little change from a quarter century ago, as the 1945-49 average was 12.7 million bales or 7 percent above the 1920-24 average.

There has been substantial increase, however, in the proportion of U. S. cotton that is consumed in U. S. mills. In 1920-24 only 47 percent of the total consumption of U. S. cotton was by domestic mills, but in 1945-49 this proportion had increased to 70 percent.

Cotton: Mill consumption, World, 1920-49

Year begin- ning Aug. 1	United States growths consumed in		Foreign growths consumption	Total World mill consumption	Year begin- ning Aug. 1	United States growths consumed in		Foreign growths consumption	Total World mill consumption
	United States	Foreign countries				United States	Foreign countries		
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/				1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/		
1920	4,677	5,591	6,883	17,151	1935	6,220	6,282	15,026	27,529
1921	5,613	6,596	7,569	19,778	1936	7,768	5,325	17,545	30,638
1922	6,322	6,124	8,888	21,337	1937	5,616	5,179	16,778	27,573
1923	5,353	5,564	9,110	20,027	1938	6,736	4,513	17,258	28,507
1924	5,917	7,394	9,423	22,734	1939	7,655	5,233	15,620	28,508
1925	6,176	7,834	10,158	24,168	1940	9,576	2,414	14,655	26,645
1926	6,880	8,868	9,931	25,679	1941	10,974	1,236	12,873	25,083
1927	6,535	9,041	9,866	25,442	1942	10,930	1,429	12,014	24,373
1928	6,778	8,448	10,552	25,778	1943	9,829	1,235	11,520	22,584
1929	5,803	7,218	11,854	24,875	1944	9,448	1,512	11,276	22,236
1930	5,084	5,972	11,376	22,432	1945	8,966	2,162	12,009	23,137
1931	4,744	7,784	10,361	22,889	1946	9,765	3,238	13,108	26,111
1932	6,004	8,381	10,266	24,651	1947	9,108	3,514	13,664	26,286
1933	5,553	8,227	11,822	25,602	1948	7,634	4,300	14,900	26,800
1934	5,241	5,965	14,274	25,480	1949 2/	8,683	5,500	13,300	27,500

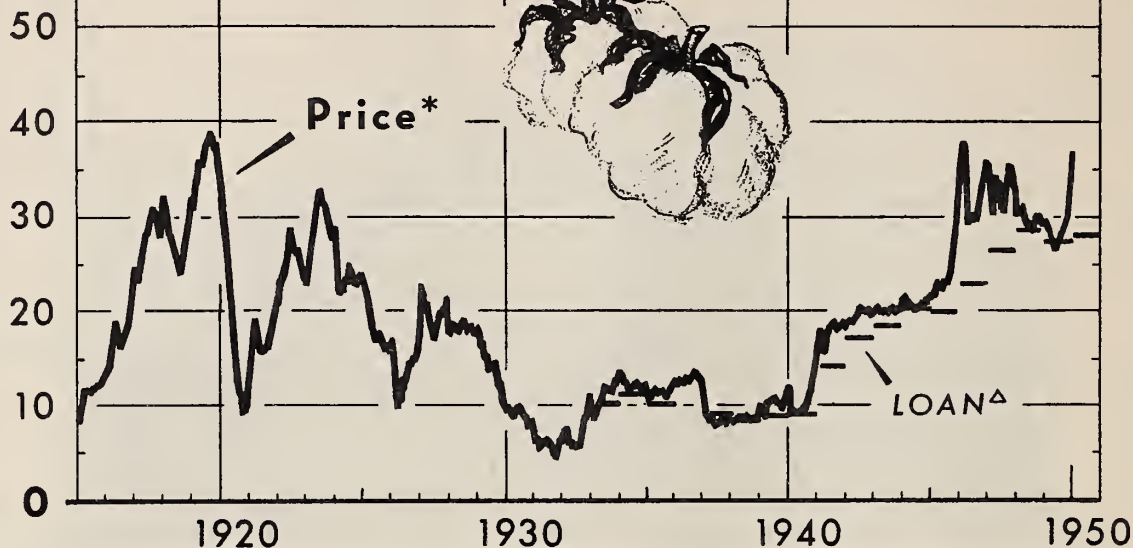
1/ American cotton in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, New York Cotton Exchange and estimates of the Department of Agriculture.

# COTTON PRICES AND LOAN RATES

¢ PER LB.



BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST

\* AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

^ BASIS MIDDLING 7/8-IN. STAPLE, AVERAGE LOCATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47293-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by farmers for cotton, after fluctuating widely since the summer of 1946 but in general moving downward, rose each month from January 1950 until in mid-August the level was, with the exception of October 1946,

the highest since 1920. During December 1949 and January 1950 the farm price was below the loan rate but by the end of the crop year climbing prices had induced farmers to redeem most of the 1949 cotton placed under loan.

Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1915-50

Crop year	August 15	September 15	October 15	November 15	December 15	January 15	February 15	March 15	April 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Weighted average	Loan rate
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1915	8.4	9.9	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.6	11.22	—
1916	13.8	15.0	16.7	18.8	18.4	16.9	16.3	17.1	18.6	19.7	23.0	24.6	17.36	—
1917	23.9	23.4	25.3	27.5	28.3	29.2	30.0	30.9	30.3	28.0	28.0	28.1	27.09	—
1918	29.8	32.0	30.6	28.4	28.1	26.9	24.8	24.3	25.4	27.8	30.4	32.0	28.88	—
1919	31.4	30.9	34.0	36.2	35.7	36.1	36.6	37.4	38.5	38.3	37.8	37.6	35.34	—
1920	32.7	28.1	22.5	16.5	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	15.89	—
1921	11.4	16.3	18.8	16.9	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.1	17.4	19.8	20.8	17.00	—
1922	21.1	20.5	21.1	23.1	24.1	25.3	27.1	28.4	27.8	26.5	26.1	24.8	22.82	—
1923	23.16	25.36	27.84	29.73	32.02	32.65	31.55	28.01	29.02	28.48	28.09	27.53	28.69	—
1924	27.47	22.19	23.07	22.62	22.25	22.76	23.04	24.68	23.62	23.01	22.96	23.34	22.31	—
1925	23.41	22.49	21.51	18.00	17.07	16.89	17.17	16.44	16.43	15.93	16.91	15.44	19.51	—
1926	16.75	16.87	11.66	10.94	10.06	10.58	11.55	12.53	12.60	14.15	14.80	15.49	12.47	—
1927	17.47	22.61	20.97	20.09	18.76	18.58	17.08	17.87	18.41	20.09	19.68	21.02	20.19	—
1928	18.36	17.44	18.11	17.83	18.07	17.99	18.13	18.92	18.59	17.95	18.04	17.75	17.98	—
1929	17.92	18.20	17.57	16.31	16.06	15.93	14.92	13.85	14.52	14.54	14.02	11.92	16.78	—
1930	11.25	9.86	9.16	8.63	8.73	8.76	9.32	9.56	9.35	8.92	7.69	8.45	9.46	—
1931	6.07	5.89	5.21	6.02	5.49	5.68	5.91	6.26	5.83	5.26	4.62	5.07	5.66	—
1932	6.51	7.13	6.32	5.90	5.38	5.65	5.57	6.15	6.27	8.30	8.90	10.68	6.82	—
1933	8.80	8.81	8.99	9.59	9.66	10.36	11.05	11.84	11.69	11.06	11.65	12.29	11.07	10.00
1934	13.02	13.13	12.56	12.15	12.45	12.55	12.37	11.50	11.66	12.03	11.75	11.89	11.36	12.00
1935	11.44	10.55	10.88	11.51	11.37	11.10	11.02	11.34	11.19	11.37	11.36	12.62	11.29	10.00
1936	12.29	12.55	12.23	12.01	12.37	12.45	12.58	13.69	13.72	12.93	12.47	12.39	12.36	—
1937	10.56	8.97	8.27	8.17	8.00	7.81	7.80	7.93	8.07	8.08	8.28	6.63	1/ 8.41	9.00
1938	8.05	8.29	8.75	8.70	8.63	8.62	8.57	8.43	8.45	8.59	8.60	8.29	1/ 8.60	8.30
1939	9.94	9.32	8.56	8.71	9.43	10.12	10.06	10.19	9.96	9.81	10.00	11.60	9.09	8.70
1940	9.07	9.27	9.43	9.39	9.37	9.37	9.66	9.58	10.13	11.42	12.70	14.25	1/ 9.89	8.30
1941	15.47	17.69	16.71	15.93	16.35	17.42	18.28	18.01	18.82	18.78	17.91	18.44	2/ 17.03	14.62
1942	18.03	18.99	18.87	19.22	19.55	19.74	19.62	19.91	20.13	20.09	19.96	19.60	2/ 19.04	17.02
1943	19.81	20.20	20.28	19.40	19.45	20.15	19.33	19.97	20.24	19.80	20.16	20.32	2/ 19.58	13.41
1944	20.15	21.02	21.25	20.78	20.45	20.20	19.99	20.24	20.20	20.51	20.90	21.25	2/ 20.71	26.63
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.52	22.50	22.35	22.70	23.59	24.00	25.38	26.00	26.43	2/ 22.52	19.44
1946	33.55	35.30	37.59	29.23	28.98	29.74	30.56	31.45	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.44	2/ 32.64	32.45
1947	33.15	31.21	30.65	31.87	34.05	33.14	30.71	31.77	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.93	26.46
1948	30.41	30.94	31.04	30.52	29.64	29.27	29.15	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	28.70
1949	29.32	29.70	28.70	27.76	26.50	26.47	27.50	28.05	28.74	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.26	27.27
1950	36.95													27.90

1/ Includes unredeemed loan cotton at estimated average loan value.  
2/ Includes allowance for unredeemed loans at season average price.

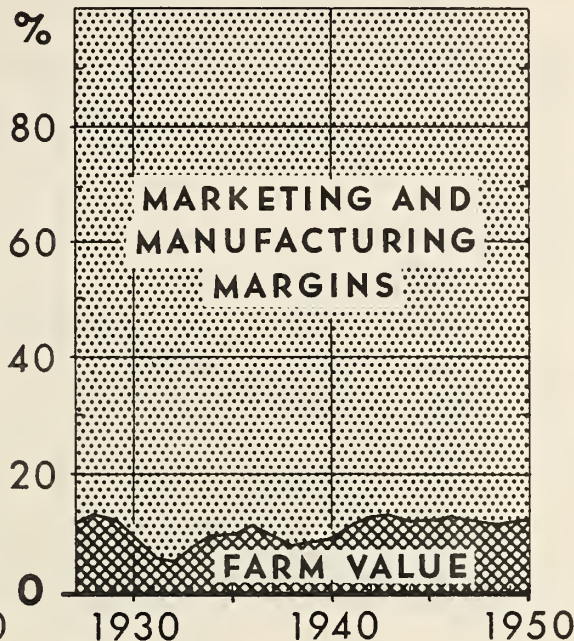
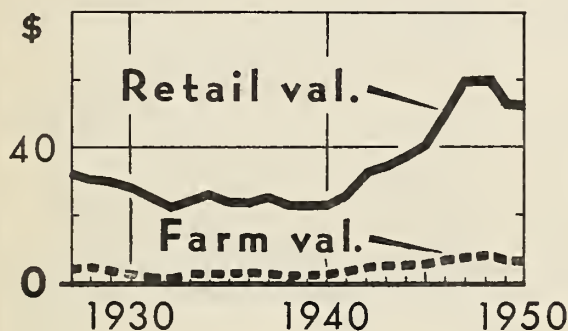


# PRICES & MARGINS FOR COTTON PRODUCTS

Retail Value of Annual Per Family Purchases of 42 Cotton Articles

Farm Value of Cotton Used

Manufacturing and Marketing Margins



BLS PRICES, APPLIED TO AVERAGE ANNUAL FAMILY PURCHASES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43958-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices and farm-retail marketing margins for 42 cotton articles averaged about the same in the first two quarters of 1950 as for the year 1949. The farmer's share of the

consumer's dollar in 1950 was 12.2 cents compared with 11.8 cents in 1949, a wartime high of 12.8 in 1943, and the 1935-39 average of 9.3 cents.

Average value of per family purchases of 42 cotton articles at retail, equivalent farm value of cotton used in their manufacture, and margins, 1927-50 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Retail value <sup>2/</sup>	Farm value <sup>3/</sup>	Margin	Farmer's share	Year	Retail value <sup>2/</sup>	Farm value <sup>3/</sup>	Margin	Farmer's share
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1927	31.82	3.69	28.13	11.6	1940	23.10	2.07	21.03	9.0
1928	30.56	4.02	26.54	13.2	1941	25.51	3.01	22.50	11.8
1929	29.65	3.74	25.91	12.6	1942	32.51	4.13	28.38	12.7
					1943	34.32	4.40	29.92	12.8
1930	28.08	2.51	25.57	8.9	1944	37.01	4.55	32.46	12.3
1931	24.96	1.48	23.48	5.9					
1932	22.52	1.10	21.42	4.9	1945	40.44	4.88	35.56	12.1
1933	24.10	4/1.98	4/22.12	8.2	1946	49.78	6.26	43.52	12.6
1934	25.90	4/2.54	4/23.36	9.8	1947	59.34	7.09	52.25	11.9
					1948	59.49	6.99	52.50	11.7
1935	24.24	4/2.41	4/21.83	9.9	1949	52.94	6.26	46.68	11.8
1936	23.82	2.61	21.21	11.0					
1937	24.96	2.40	22.56	9.6	1950 <sup>5/</sup>	52.48	6.39	46.09	12.2
1938	23.30	1.82	21.48	7.8					
1939	22.96	1.90	21.06	8.3					

<sup>1/</sup> Simple average of semi-annual and quarterly data.

<sup>2/</sup> Computed from prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, weighted by average number of articles purchased annually by families of wage earners and clerical workers. Prices for 1943-50 estimated by use of indexes prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated prices received by farmers for cotton of grade and staple lengths required in the manufacture of the various articles, weighted by quantities of cotton required.

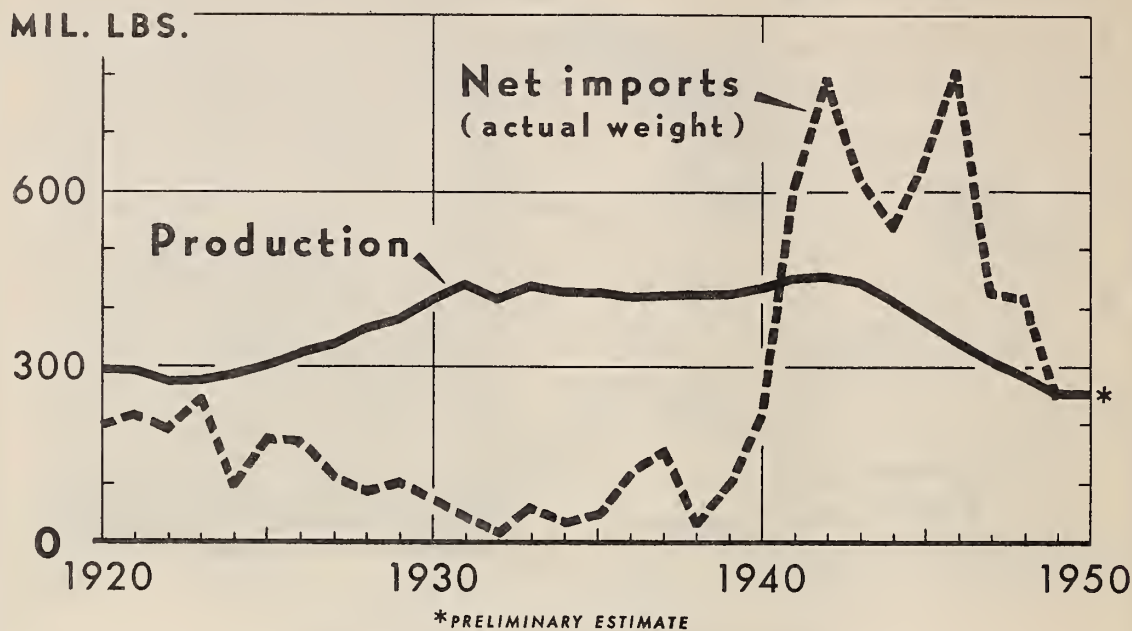
<sup>4/</sup> Margin is before payment of processing tax which was in effect from August 1933 to January 1936. The tax on quantity of cotton represented amounted to about 37 cents in 1933 and 89 cents in 1934 and 1935. Farm values have not been adjusted for equivalent processing tax payments.

<sup>5/</sup> First two quarters only.



# APPAREL WOOL

## U. S. Production and Net Imports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47510-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of wool in the United States has been declining since 1942. Production in 1950 is expected to be about 253 million pounds, grease-basis, and probably will not be greatly different in 1951.

Imports of apparel wool increased greatly during the war years but declined from 1947 through 1949. Imports

during 1950 have been about double those of 1949. The high replacement cost of foreign wool has resulted in a liquidation of stocks built up during the war years. The ratio of stocks to the rate of consumption early in 1950 was substantially below the 1935-39 average.

Wool, apparel: Production and net imports, United States, 1920-50

Year	Production			Net imports (actual weight) 1/	Year	Production			Net imports (actual weight) 1/
	Shorn	Pulled	Total			Shorn	Pulled	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	250.9	42.9	293.8	198.6	1935	361.5	66.0	427.5	45.9
1921	241.7	48.5	290.2	215.3	1936	353.2	66.2	419.4	118.6
1922	228.4	42.0	270.4	189.0	1937	356.1	66.2	422.3	155.3
1923	230.2	42.5	272.7	242.7	1938	359.9	64.5	424.4	31.3
1924	238.2	43.8	282.0	94.2	1939	361.7	64.5	426.2	99.3
1925	253.2	46.8	300.0	171.7					
1926	269.3	49.6	318.9	169.9	1940	372.0	62.0	434.0	222.2
1927	289.4	50.1	339.5	109.6	1941	387.5	65.8	453.3	605.0
1928	314.8	51.9	366.7	86.6	1942	388.3	66.7	455.0	794.4
1929	327.8	54.5	382.3	100.1	1943	378.8	65.2	444.0	621.0
					1944	338.3	73.5	411.8	540.2
1930	352.1	61.9	414.0	70.0	1945	307.9	70.5	378.4	646.9
1931	376.3	66.1	442.4	42.9	1946	280.5	61.3	341.8	810.2
1932	351.0	67.1	418.1	13.3	1947	252.8	56.6	309.4	426.0
1933	374.2	64.2	438.4	59.3	1948	233.9	46.6	280.5	415.1
1934	368.9	60.5	429.4	32.8	1949 2/	217.0	36.4	253.4	246.8
					1950 3/	218.2	35.0	253.2	

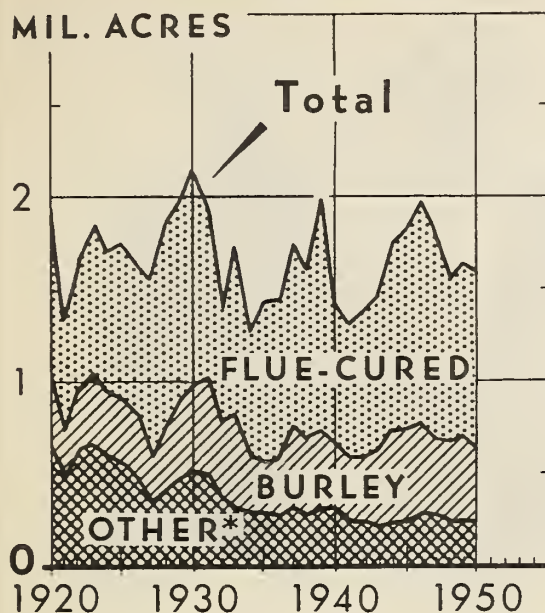
1/ General imports less re-exports and less exports of domestic wool for years 1920-33; beginning 1934, imports for consumption less exports of domestic wool. For the years 1920-41 inclusive, data include all wool except Donskoi, Smyrna and similar wool without Merino or English blood. Beginning in 1942, data include all dutiable wool and exclude all duty-free wool. Data exclude wool entered free as an act of international courtesy for storage and re-export. Data are in actual weight. Scoured and washed wools were not converted to a grease equivalent.

2/ Preliminary.

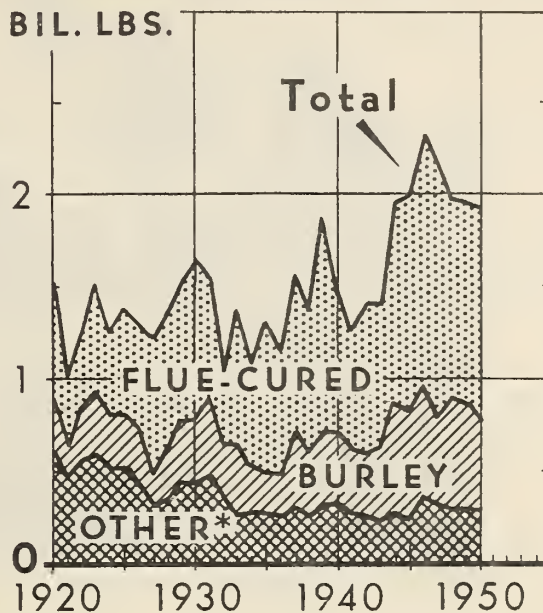
3/ Indicated September 1.

# THE TOBACCO CROP

## ACREAGE



## PRODUCTION



\* INCLUDES FIRE-CURED, DARK AIR-CURED, MARYLAND AND CIGAR TOBACCO

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47763-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total tobacco acreage in the U. S. in each of the last 3 years was lower than in many of the interwar years but production in recent years was substantially larger than prior to World War II. Yields per acre during 1946 to 1950 averaged more than one-third higher than in 1935-39. In

recent years flue-cured and Burley tobacco, the two principal kinds used in cigarettes, have accounted for 85 percent of the total tobacco acreage and production compared with around 60 percent in the early 1920's.

Tobacco: Acreage and production, United States, 1920-50

Year	Acreage			Production			Year	Acreage			Production		
	Flue-cured	Burley	Total 1/	Flue-cured	Burley	Total 1/		Flue-cured	Burley	Total 1/	Flue-cured	Burley	Total 1/
	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	909	364	1,935	616	288	1,509	1935	874	280	1,439	811	222	1,302
1921	612	233	1,340	359	176	1,005	1936	864	302	1,441	683	220	1,163
1922	660	323	1,616	415	276	1,254	1937	990	443	1,753	866	402	1,569
1923	805	390	1,855	581	340	1,518	1938	909	407	1,601	787	339	1,386
1924	754	348	1,702	437	296	1,245	1939	1,270	425	2,000	1,171	395	1,881
1925	835	345	1,751	575	278	1,376	1940	741	360	1,410	760	377	1,460
1926	801	347	1,628	560	289	1,289	1941	718	342	1,306	650	337	1,262
1927	958	241	1,556	719	176	1,211	1942	793	351	1,377	812	344	1,408
1928	1,120	330	1,864	739	269	1,373	1943	843	399	1,458	790	392	1,406
1929	1,086	418	1,980	750	337	1,533	1944	1,017	497	1,751	1,087	591	1,955
1930	1,144	472	2,124	865	349	1,648	1945	1,079	512	1,822	1,173	577	1,994
1931	980	503	1,988	670	425	1,565	1946	1,189	489	1,963	1,352	614	2,322
1932	618	410	1,405	374	304	1,018	1947	1,161	420	1,553	1,317	485	2,110
1933	921	502	1,739	733	378	1,372	1948	884	432	1,555	1,090	603	1,981
1934	679	304	1,273	558	252	1,085	1949	935	453	1,630	1,115	560	1,970
							1950	954	408	1,596	1,169	500	1,951

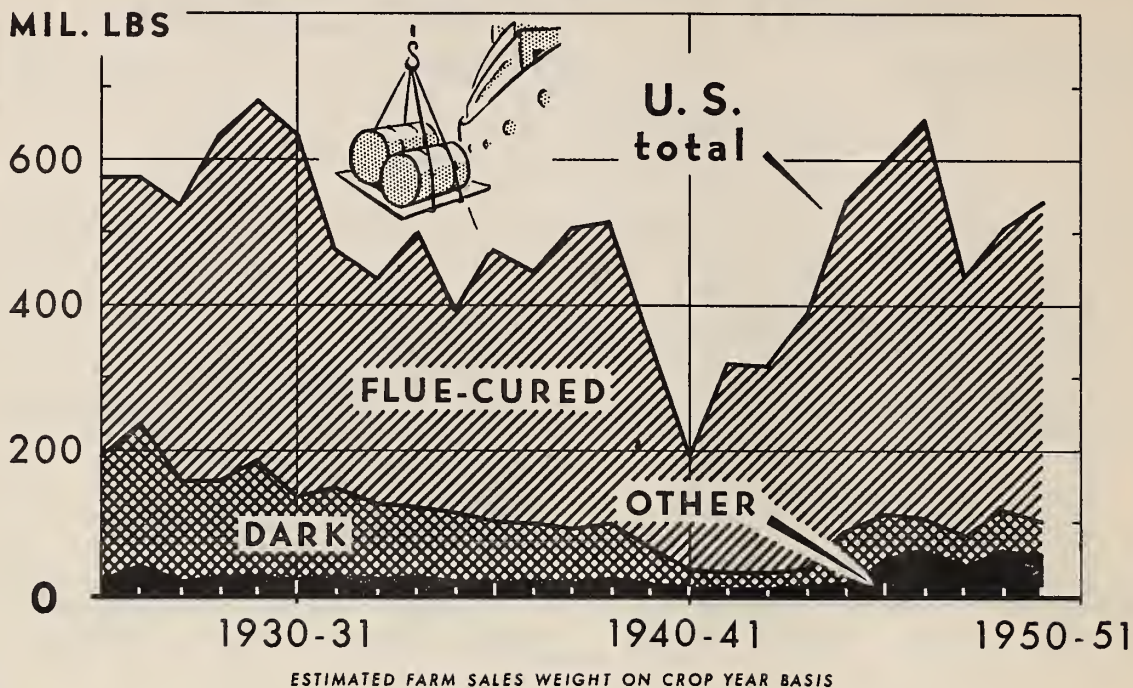
1/ Includes fire-cured, dark air-cured, Maryland, and cigar tobacco.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ July estimate for acreage and September estimate for production.



# EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46541-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

United States leaf tobacco exports during 1949-50 are estimated at 545 million pounds (farm sales weight)—7 percent above 1948-49 and 17 percent higher than the 1934-38 average. Flue-cured exports accounting for approximately four fifths of total leaf exports increased 15 percent over 1948-49 while practically all other types were lower. Financial assistance to western European countries under the ECA programs was a significant factor in tobacco exports in the past 2 years and substantial

authorizations are likely during 1950-51. The United Kingdom continued as the most important single foreign outlet for U. S. tobacco and the next ranking foreign destination was Germany. British takings in 1949-50 were smaller than prewar but Germany and several other Western European countries got larger than prewar quantities. United States tobacco exports during 1950-51 are expected to be near the 1949-50 level despite the increases in prices over those of a year earlier.

Tobacco: Exports, United States, 1925-49  
(Farm-sales weight)

Crop year 1/	Flue- cured	Other			Dark 3/	Total leaf exports	Crop year 1/	Flue- cured	Other			Dark 3/	Total leaf exports
		Maryland	Burley	Total 2/					Maryland	Burley	Total 2/		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1925	387	13	7	21	168	576	1940	156	3	6	10	23	189
1926	339	20	21	41	195	575	1941	291	1	6	10	20	321
1927	382	13	8	22	136	540	1942	289	2	6	9	20	318
1928	476	14	7	26	131	633	1943	355	1	9	13	21	389
1929	494	8	11	24	159	677	1944	454	2	9	16	70	540
1930	497	11	10	25	112	634	1945	487	6	35	48	61	596
1931	328	9	13	22	123	473	1946	551	6	50	62	42	655
1932	310	9	12	22	104	436	1947	359	7	28	42	37	438
1933	379	10	16	28	96	503	1948	387	9	42	66	58	511
1934	281	5	14	20	94	395	1949 4/	445	8	40	57	43	545
1935	371	6	10	17	95	473							
1936	347	6	13	20	79	446							
1937	415	4	13	19	73	507							
1938	416	6	13	22	76	514							
1939	290	4	12	16	46	352							

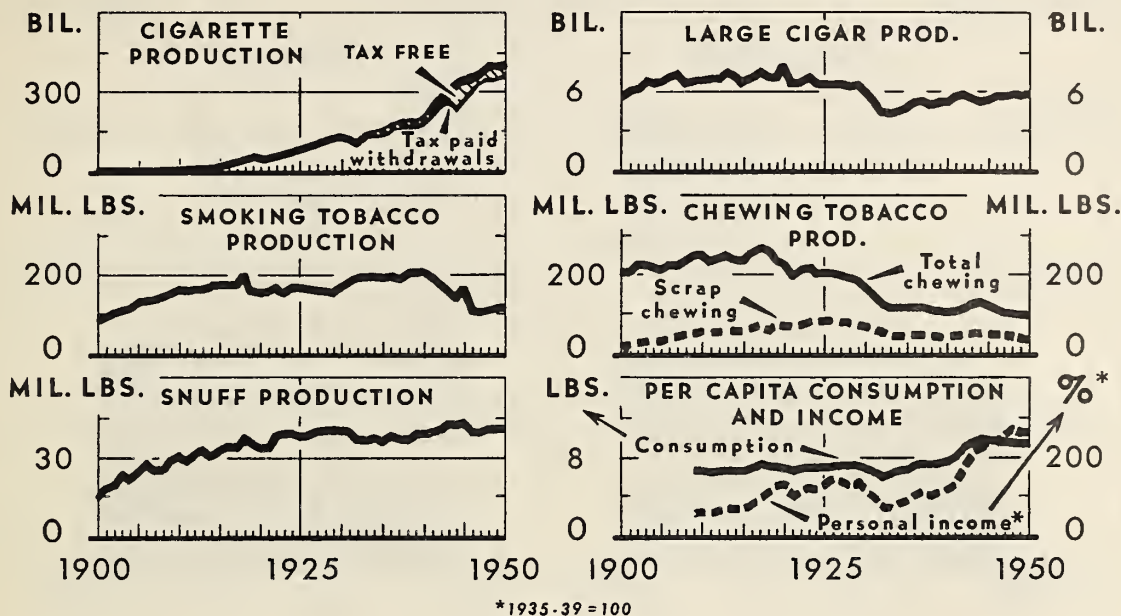
1/ Crop year is as follows: flue-cured, July-June; Maryland, burley, and cigar types, included in other, and dark, October-September.

2/ Includes continental cigar leaf and Perique. 3/ Includes fire-cured and dark air-cured types 4/ Preliminary.



# TOBACCO PRODUCTS

## Production and Consumption



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46151-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

United States production of cigarettes reached a new peak in 1950 and is expected to continue at a record level in 1951. Cigar production for 1950 is estimated at slightly above 1949. The 1950 output of smoking tobacco

is expected to be a little higher than last year but chewing tobacco may be slightly less than in 1949—the previous low point for this century. Snuff manufacture is about the same as in 1949.

Tobacco products: Production and consumption, United States, 1900–1950.

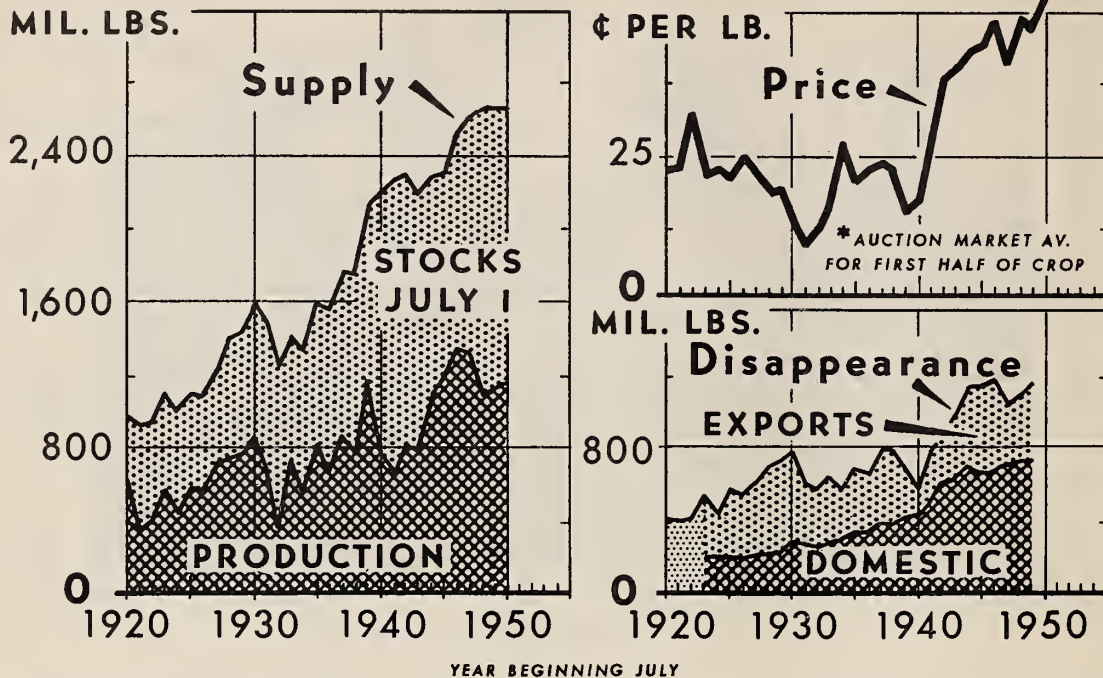
Year	Production							Consumption and income payments		Year	Production							Consumption and income payments	
	Cigarettes	Smoking	Cheating	Snuff	Per capita	Personal income	Per capita	Personal income	Per capita		Cigarettes	Smoking	Cheating	Snuff	Per capita	Personal income	Per capita	Personal income	Per capita
	Total	1/	Total	1/	1935-39	1935-39	1935-39	1935-39	1935-39		Total	1/	Total	1/	1935-39	1935-39	1935-39	1935-39	1935-39
	Bil.	Bil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent			Bil.	Bil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Percent	
1900	3.2	5.6	81.8	205.1	19.7	13.8				1925	82.2	6.5	166.7	207.4	79.1	37.8	6.92	121.6	
1901	2.7	6.1	89.6	206.8	22.5	17.5				1926	92.1	6.5	166.3	206.0	80.1	38.2	7.04	124.6	
1902	3.0	6.2	103.9	225.1	27.3	18.7				1927	99.8	6.5	159.9	196.2	78.0	40.2	7.00	123.7	
1903	3.4	6.8	105.7	223.1	28.6	22.7				1928	108.7	6.4	155.4	190.5	75.8	40.5	6.98	125.4	
1904	3.4	6.6	116.5	217.0	32.7	20.2				1929	122.4	6.5	155.4	184.7	74.2	41.1	7.13	131.2	
1905	3.7	6.7	130.4	213.5	34.8	23.7													
1906	4.5	7.1	136.1	229.0	39.5	26.1				1930	123.8	5.9	163.7	167.3	68.3	40.8	6.87	116.5	
1907	5.3	7.3	137.9	225.7	41.3	24.2				1931	117.1	5.3	182.9	146.4	61.2	39.8	6.59	98.1	
1908	5.7	6.5	147.8	235.7	44.4	24.0				1932	106.6	4.4	191.0	120.3	50.1	36.0	5.97	74.3	
1909	6.8	6.7	152.3	250.6	50.1	28.5	6.54	59.4		1933	114.9	4.3	191.8	114.2	44.7	36.1	6.13	69.8	
										1934	130.0	4.5	193.1	115.6	44.8	36.9	6.50	79.2	
1910	8.6	6.8	163.5	252.4	50.6	31.4	6.52	61.8		1935	140.0	4.7	191.8	114.9	44.0	36.1	6.61	88.5	
1911	10.5	7.0	199.4	235.7	49.9	28.9	6.33	61.8		1936	158.9	5.2	194.0	115.9	45.3	38.0	7.11	100.4	
1912	13.2	7.0	164.2	239.9	53.2	31.4	6.46	65.2		1937	170.0	5.3	187.8	115.7	45.6	37.1	7.18	106.0	
1913	15.6	7.6	166.1	244.9	54.7	32.9	6.58	67.3		1938	171.7	5.0	200.7	107.5	42.8	37.2	7.12	98.9	
1914	16.9	7.2	171.4	239.0	55.5	30.6	6.39	65.8		1939	180.7	5.2	202.3	103.0	41.4	38.0	7.27	104.2	
1915	18.0	6.6	175.9	234.6	59.1	31.5	6.39	69.2											
1916	25.3	7.0	175.2	257.0	64.5	34.0	6.85	80.4		1940	189.4	5.2	205.1	101.5	42.9	37.9	7.49	111.6	
1917	35.3	7.6	176.3	273.2	67.3	33.5	7.28	95.1		1941	217.9	5.6	197.7	105.1	44.2	39.6	8.16	134.5	
1918	46.7	7.1	200.6	259.3	57.3	37.2	6.92	106.3		1942	257.5	5.8	175.7	113.8	48.3	41.0	9.14	171.3	
1919	53.1	7.1	158.6	230.5	70.0	35.0	6.79	120.5		1943	296.2	5.4	162.8	121.1	51.4	43.2	9.48	206.8	
										1944	323.6	5.2	139.9	125.1	52.9	42.0	9.87	225.7	
1920	47.4	8.1	150.8	227.5	68.5	34.3	6.66	125.2		1945	332.2	5.3	166.5	116.1	47.7	43.8	9.84	231.7	
1921	52.1	6.7	154.5	197.7	68.2	34.7	6.31	97.8		1946	350.0	5.5	106.4	107.5	46.1	39.4	9.40	236.6	
1922	55.8	6.7	168.4	212.9	74.9	38.1	6.72	103.4		1947	369.7	5.5	104.7	98.4	42.2	39.2	9.47	249.4	
1923	66.7	7.0	156.8	216.8	78.2	39.2	6.88	118.0		1948	386.8	5.6	107.6	96.3	42.1	40.8	9.59	268.9	
1924	72.7	6.6	169.1	206.1	77.9	39.0	6.86	116.7		1949 2/	385.0	5.5	108.1	89.9	39.7	40.9	9.42	259.8	
										1950 2/	390.0	5.6	109.5	89.5	39.5	41.0	9.45	270.0	

1/ Yearly totals of smoking and scrap chewing prior to 1931 are estimates since Internal Revenue data show only a single total including both products during earlier years.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimates.

# FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

• Supply • Farmers' Price • Disappearance



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46071A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1950-51 supply of flue-cured tobacco is near the record level of 1949-50. Domestic use in 1949-50 was slightly above the 1948-49 peak and 1949-50 exports increased by 15 percent over a year earlier. The sharply higher cigarette consumption than in the late 1930's has about doubled the domestic use of flue-cured tobacco.

The 1950-51 domestic use will be large and exports are again likely to be substantial. Prices for the 1950 crop have been at record levels and for the season seem likely to average about 15 percent above the 47.2 cents per pound received for the 1949 crop.

Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1920-50  
(Farm-sales weight)

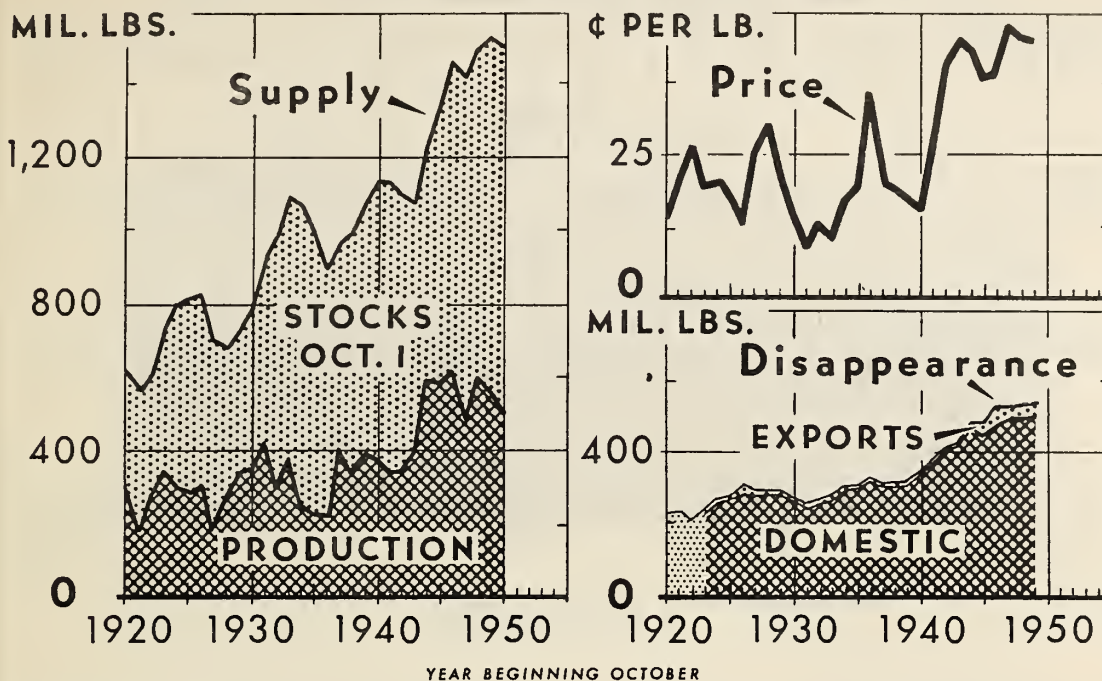
Year begin- ning July 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farm- ers' price	Year begin- ning July 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farm- ers' price
	Pro- duc- tion	Stocks July 1	Total	Domes- tic 1/	Ex- ports 1/	Total			Pro- duc- tion	Stocks July 1	Total	Domes- tic 1/	Ex- ports 1/	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
1920	616	353	969	2/	2/	411	21.5	1935	811	753	1,564	322	371	693	20.0
1921	359	558	917	2/	2/	404	21.9	1936	683	871	1,554	324	347	671	22.2
1922	415	513	928	2/	2/	420	27.2	1937	866	883	1,749	380	415	795	23.0
1923	581	608	1,089	203	340	543	20.8	1938	787	954	1,741	379	416	795	22.2
1924	437	546	983	203	254	457	21.6	1939	1,171	946	2,117	417	290	707	14.9
1925	575	526	1,101	190	387	577	20.0	1940	760	1,410	2,170	421	156	577	16.4
1926	560	524	1,084	206	339	545	24.9	1941	650	1,593	2,243	492	291	783	28.1
1927	719	539	1,258	218	382	600	20.5	1942	812	1,460	2,272	604	289	893	38.4
1928	739	658	1,397	232	476	708	17.3	1943	790	1,379	2,169	625	355	980	40.2
1929	750	689	1,439	242	494	736	18.0	1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	696	454	1,150	42.4
1930	865	703	1,568	277	497	774	12.0	1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	665	487	1,152	43.6
1931	670	794	1,464	269	328	597	8.4	1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	660	552	1,212	48.3
1932	374	867	1,241	255	310	565	11.6	1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	695	359	1,054	41.2
1933	733	676	1,409	267	379	646	15.3	1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	715	387	1,102	49.6
1934	558	763	1,321	286	282	568	27.2	1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	723	445	1,168	47.2
								1950	1,169	1,485	2,654				4/54.5

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Not available. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Auction market average for first half of crop.



# BURLEY TOBACCO

• Supply • Farmers' Price • Disappearance



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46107A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1950-51 supply of Burley tobacco is a little lower than the record level of 1949-50 but still the third largest in history. The 1950 crop is about 11 percent smaller than last year's but the carryover on October 1 was a record. Domestic use was near the high level of recent years, principally because of the large volume going into cigarettes. Exports of Burley in 1949-50 were

near those of a year earlier and 3 to 4 times the prewar average but account for only around 8 percent of total disappearance. The 1950 crop will have a higher support level than the 1949 crop and the average price received by farmers is expected to exceed last season's average of 45.2 cents per pound.

Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1920-50  
(Farm-sales weight)

Crop Year	Supply						Far- mers' price	Crop Year	Supply						Far- mers' price
	Pro- duc- tion	Stocks	Total	Domes- tic 1/	Ex- ports 1/	Total			Pro- duc- tion	Stocks	Total	Domes- tic 1/	Ex- ports 1/	Total	
		Oct. 1								Oct. 1					
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
1920	288	324	612	2/	2/	225	13.5	1935	222	770	992	299	11	310	19.1
1921	176	367	563	2/	2/	230	21.5	1936	220	682	902	316	14	330	35.7
1922	276	333	609	2/	2/	209	26.8	1937	402	572	974	301	12	313	20.1
1923	340	400	740	226	9	235	20.0	1938	339	661	1,000	303	13	316	19.0
1924	296	505	801	259	7	266	20.1	1939	395	684	1,079	305	12	317	17.3
1925	278	535	813	265	7	272	18.0	1940	377	762	1,139	335	6	341	16.2
1926	289	541	830	283	21	304	13.1	1941	337	798	1,135	374	6	380	29.2
1927	176	526	702	281	8	289	25.9	1942	344	755	1,099	407	6	413	41.8
1928	269	413	682	281	7	288	30.5	1943	332	686	1,078	413	9	427	45.6
1929	337	394	731	282	11	293	21.8	1944	591	651	1,242	474	9	483	44.0
1930	349	438	787	267	10	277	15.5	1945	577	759	1,336	448	35	483	39.4
1931	425	510	935	239	13	252	8.7	1946	614	853	1,467	476	50	526	39.7
1932	304	683	987	255	12	267	12.5	1947	485	941	1,426	496	28	524	48.5
1933	378	720	1,098	262	16	278	10.5	1948	603	902	1,505	489	42	531	46.0
1934	252	820	1,072	288	14	302	16.9	1949	560	974	1,534	494	40	534	45.2
								1950	500	1,000	1,500				

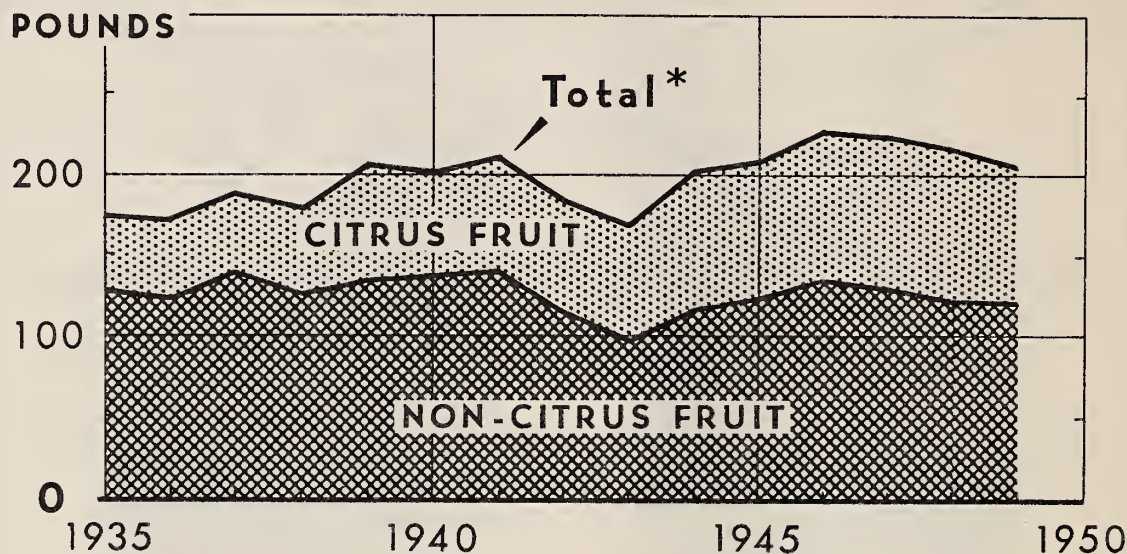
1/ Subject to revision.

2/ Not available.

3/ Preliminary.



# FRUIT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



\* INCLUDES IMPORTS AND PROCESSED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES ON FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46867 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

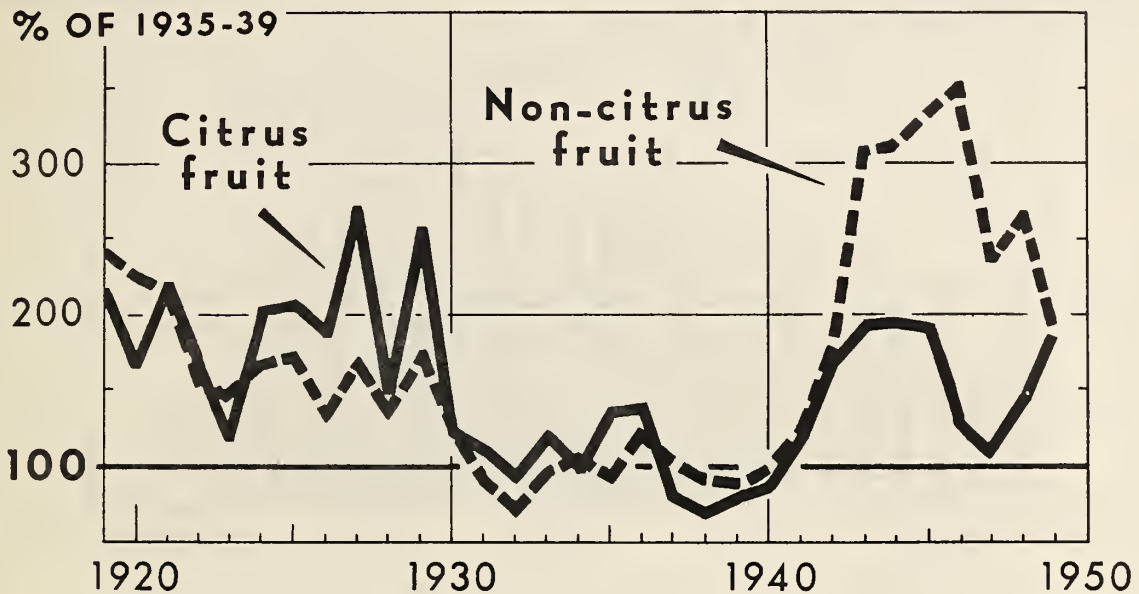
Civilian per capita consumption of fruit has trended upward since 1935, rising from a level of about 175 pounds (fresh weight basis) in 1935 to a peak of about 225 pounds in 1946. The increase was almost entirely in citrus fruit. The upward trend in consumption was

interrupted during the war by heavy procurement for military and lend-lease purposes and by the very short non-citrus crop in 1943. The decline in consumption in 1948 and 1949 was the result mainly of reduced production.

Fruit: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1935-49  
(Fresh equivalent basis)

Year	Non-citrus	Citrus	Total	Year	Non-citrus	Citrus	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	129.4	47.9	177.3	1943	97.9	71.6	169.5
1936	124.8	49.0	173.8	1944	112.5	88.9	201.4
1937	140.5	50.2	190.7	1945	120.7	87.6	208.3
1938	125.7	55.3	181.0	1946	132.4	94.7	227.1
1939	136.6	70.9	207.5	1947	127.0	94.0	221.0
1940	137.0	66.6	203.6	1948	121.4	93.4	214.8
1941	140.3	72.0	212.3	1949	120.6	85.0	205.6
1942	115.1	71.9	187.0				

# GROWERS' PRICES FOR CITRUS AND NON-CITRUS FRUITS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46866-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by growers for both citrus and non-citrus fruits rose sharply during the early 1940's in response to strong wartime demand, prices for non-citrus fruits rising more than those for citrus fruits. At the same time, citrus production increased sharply, while

that of non-citrus fruits tended to decline. After the war citrus prices dropped sharply until 1948, when they rose in response to smaller production. In 1949-50, prices for citrus fruits rose further; while prices of non-citrus fruits declined.

Fruit: Season average prices received by growers, United States, 1919-49  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Crop year	Citrus fruits	Non-citrus fruits	Crop year	Citrus fruits	Non-citrus fruits
1919	214.5	241.7	1935	132.6	94.9
1920	170.7	226.1	1936	136.6	120.3
1921	219.0	216.8	1937	81.4	102.0
1922	171.4	156.3	1938	68.6	93.2
1923	119.0	146.5	1939	80.8	89.6
1924	201.2	166.3	1940	87.4	99.8
1925	203.5	172.4	1941	117.2	121.8
1926	188.2	133.2	1942	168.5	178.5
1927	267.7	167.2	1943	192.5	306.5
1928	147.2	135.6	1944	194.6	310.8
1929	256.1	173.7	1945	192.3	333.1
1930	123.3	124.3	1946	128.6	350.2
1931	111.9	91.6	1947	109.2	234.3
1932	95.3	73.3	1948	144.2	264.2
1933	119.1	94.4	1949	185.2	194.3
1934	98.5	105.7			

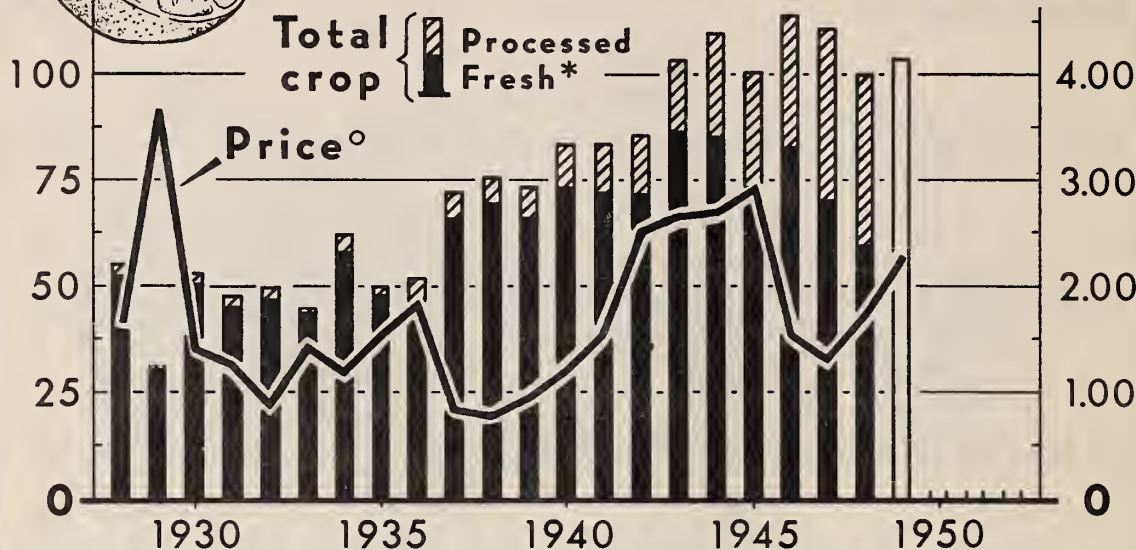


# ORANGES

## Production, Utilization, and Price

MIL. BOXES

\$ PER BOX



\* INCLUDES ECONOMIC ARANDONMENT, RELATIVELY SMALL IN MOST YEARS

° SEASON AVERAGE RETURNS PER BOX TO GROWERS, AT THE PACKING HOUSE DOOR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47812-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of oranges has doubled in the last two decades. During the past decade, most of the increase in production has been processed, first as canned orange juice and more recently also as frozen concentrate. Prices rose substantially during the war period in response to unusually strong demand, but dropped in the early post-

war years as the special wartime demand fell away and production continued large. Prices rose again in 1948-49 after winter freezes reduced the crop and rose still further in 1949-50 under the impetus of intense demand for oranges for processing, especially into frozen concentrate.

Oranges (excluding tangerines): Production, utilization, and season average price received by growers, United States, 1928-49

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/	Price 2/	Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/	Price 2/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Dollars		1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Dollars
1928	54,718	52,202	2,516	---	1.64	1939	73,342	64,868	7,238	1,236	.95
1929	30,979	30,332	647	---	3.64	1940	82,810	71,640	9,848	1,322	1.20
1930	52,660	50,625	2,035	---	1.38	1941	83,063	70,859	11,442	762	1.56
1931	47,902	45,370	2,532	---	1.24	1942	85,149	70,540	13,955	654	2.51
1932	49,715	47,027	2,688	---	.89	1943	103,051	85,380	16,841	830	2.65
1933	45,174	43,298	899	977	1.41	1944	109,210	83,370	24,219	1,621	2.70
1934	61,988	56,637	3,956	1,395	1.16	1945	100,150	72,689	26,730	1,091	2.93
1935	49,973	47,417	1,942	614	1.53	1946	113,840	81,298	30,703	1,839	1.54
1936	51,538	43,924	6,591	1,023	1.83	1947	110,510	69,437	40,110	963	1.29
1937	71,985	64,951	5,830	1,204	.83	1948	99,720	58,923	39,916	881	1.75
1938	75,131	66,124	6,058	2,949	.78	1949	3/103,195				2.26

1/ Unharvested, not utilized on account of economic conditions, or donated to charity.

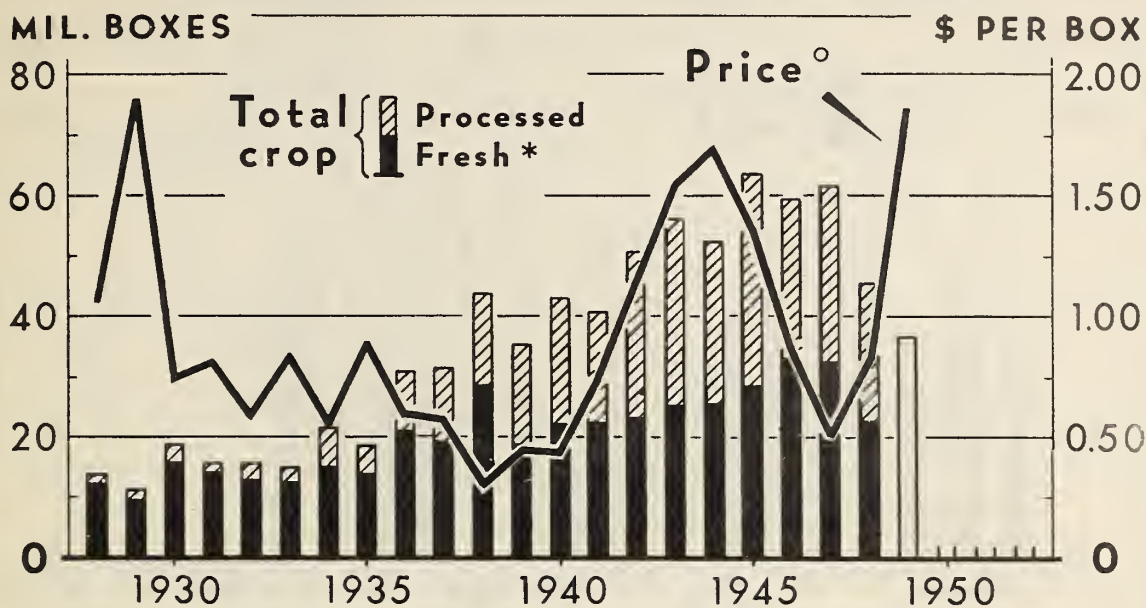
2/ Season average returns per box to growers, at the packing house door.

3/ Estimate of July 1, 1950.



# GRAPEFRUIT

## Production, Utilization, and Price



\* INCLUDES ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT, RELATIVELY SMALL IN MOST YEARS

° SEASON AVERAGE RETURNS PER BOX TO GROWERS, AT THE PACKING HOUSE DOOR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 47813-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of grapefruit is more than four times as large as it was two decades ago. Since 1936, most of the increase in production has been processed into canned juice and segments. Prices rose sharply during World War

II as a result of abnormal demand, dropped nearly to pre-war levels by 1947 as the wartime demand diminished and production continued large, and rose again in 1948 and 1949 after unfavorable weather reduced the crops.

Grapefruit: Production, utilization, and seasonal average price received by growers, United States, 1928-49

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Pro- cessed	Not used 1/	Price 2/	Year	Total production	Used fresh	Pro- cessed	Not used 1/	Price 2/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Dollars		1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Dollars
1928	13,236	12,187	1,049	---	1.06	1939	35,192	18,528	16,318	346	.44
1929	11,215	9,555	1,660	---	1.89	1940	42,883	21,924	20,955	4	.43
1930	18,690	15,741	2,949	---	.73	1941	40,261	22,296	17,961	4	.74
1931	15,181	14,145	1,036	---	.80	1942	50,481	23,285	27,194	2	1.15
1932	15,004	12,417	2,587	---	.58	1943	56,090	24,802	31,286	2	1.53
1933	14,672	12,122	2,525	25	.83	1944	52,180	25,338	26,839	3	1.69
1934	21,347	14,918	6,248	181	.55	1945	63,450	28,032	35,416	2	1.37
1935	18,347	13,815	4,498	34	.88	1946	59,520	28,434	27,050	4,036	.86
1936	30,670	20,545	10,025	100	.58	1947	61,630	25,129	29,541	6,960	.50
1937	31,133	19,048	12,055	30	.57	1948	45,530	22,360	23,122	48	.82
1938	43,594	24,639	15,181	3,774	.31	1949	37,000				1.86

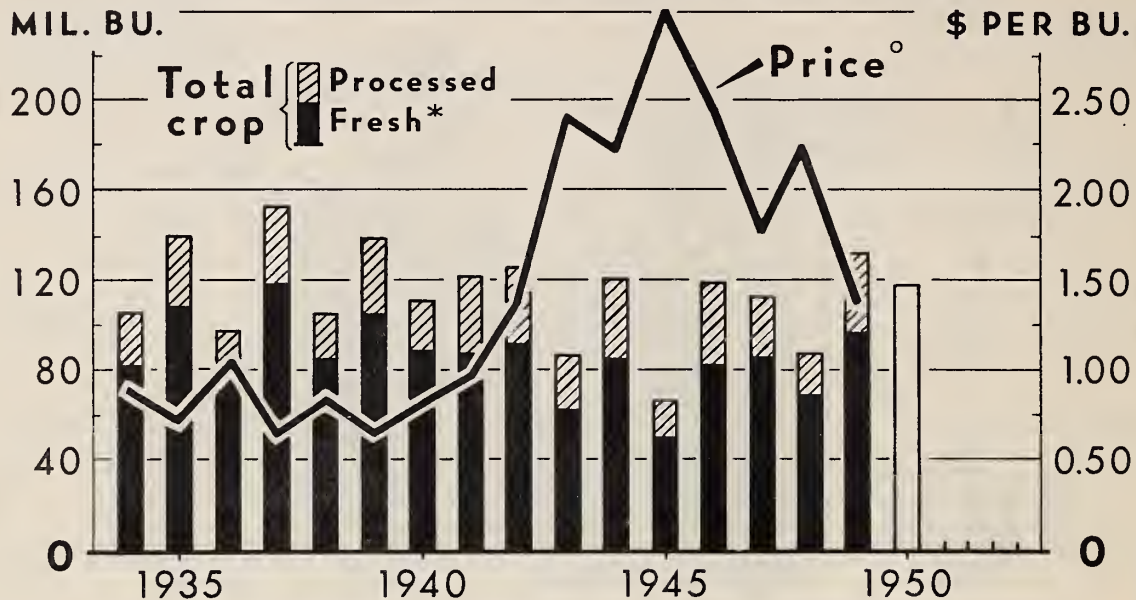
1/ Unharvested, not utilized on account of economic conditions, or donated to charity.

2/ Season average returns per box to growers, at the packing house door.

3/ Estimate of July 1, 1950.

# COMMERCIAL APPLES

## Production, Utilization, and Price



\*INCLUDES SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT IN SOME YEARS  
°SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47371A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of apples in commercial areas has trended downward over the last 17 years. From 2 to 4 times as many apples were used fresh as were processed. Season average prices received by growers rose sharply during

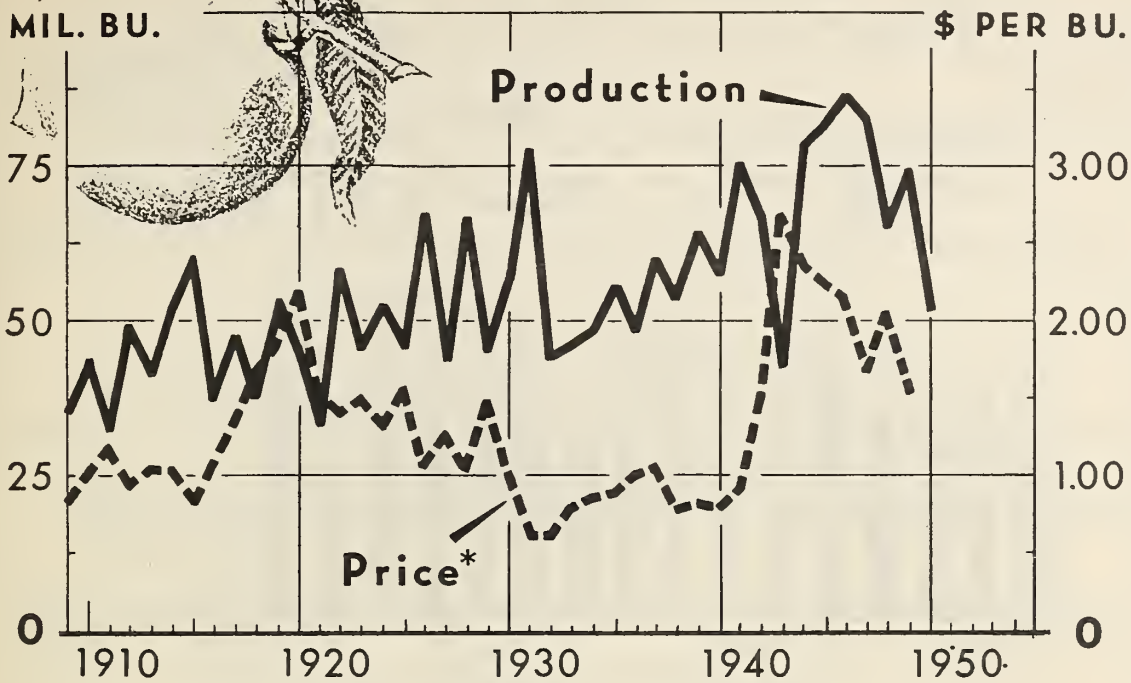
the war in response to unusual wartime demand, but since then have lost much of the increase. However, the price for the large 1949 crop averaged nearly 2 times the 1935-39 average.

Apples, commercial: Production, utilization, and season average price per bushel received by growers, United States, 1934-50

Year	Total pro- duction	Used fresh	Proc- essed	Not used 1/	Price	Year	Total pro- duction	Used fresh	Proc- essed	Not used 1/	Price
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1934	106,005	81,289	23,468	1,248	0.88	1943	87,310	62,954	24,356	---	2.39
1935	140,398	100,789	31,054	8,555	.72	1944	121,266	83,921	35,304	2,041	2.21
1936	98,025	75,358	21,937	730	1.04	1945	66,796	50,312	16,484	---	3.01
1937	153,169	107,246	33,789	12,134	.64	1946	119,410	81,999	36,904	507	2.46
1938	105,718	81,913	19,937	3,868	.82	1947	113,041	82,245	26,289	4,507	1.79
1939	139,247	91,404	33,325	14,518	.64	1948	88,407	68,236	19,323	848	2.23
1940	111,436	84,868	21,943	4,625	.80	1949	133,742	85,694	36,147	11,901	1.38
1941	122,217	86,309	33,333	2,575	.96	1950	2/118,227				
1942	126,707	84,257	34,111	8,339	1.37						

1/ Not harvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.  
2/ Estimate of August 1, 1950.

# PEACH PRODUCTION AND PRICE



\*SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46828-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Peach production has about doubled in the last 40 years. Year-to-year changes in production have tended to be associated with opposite changes in prices to growers.

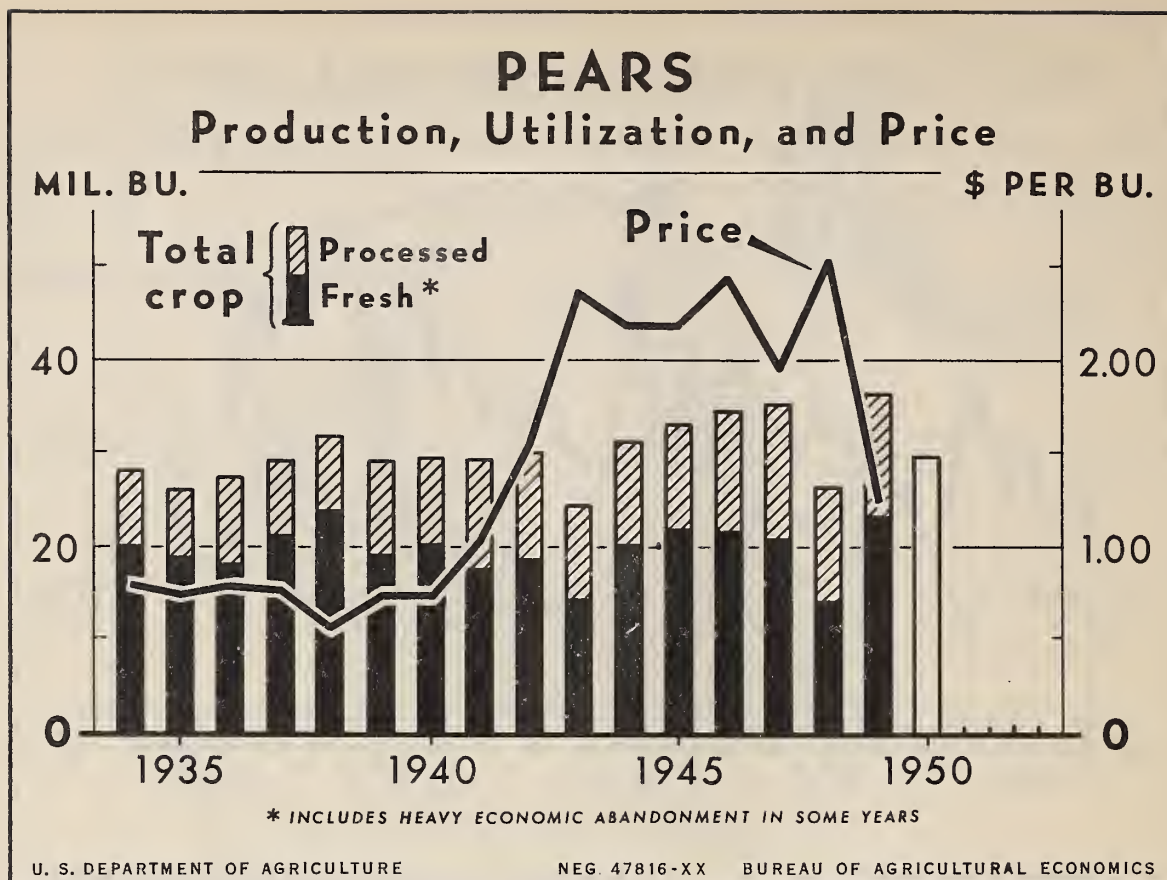
Although prices rose sharply during the war, they have since dropped substantially.

Peaches: Production and season average price per bushel received by growers, United States, 1909-50

Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price
	1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	Dollars
1909	35,323	0.83						
1910	43,682	1.00	1925	46,101	1.57	1940	57,832	0.79
1911	32,710	1.18	1926	67,267	1.06	1941	75,363	.91
1912	49,358	.94	1927	43,853	1.25	1942	66,720	1.50
1913	41,741	1.04	1928	66,645	1.03	1943	42,761	2.69
1914	52,345	1.02	1929	45,358	1.49	1944	78,191	2.35
1915	60,362	.82	1930	56,392	1.00	1945	81,548	2.23
1916	37,543	1.08	1931	77,846	.60	1946	86,643	2.13
1917	47,544	1.34	1932	44,108	.60	1947	82,270	1.67
1918	37,913	1.67	1933	46,141	.80	1948	65,352	2.05
1919	52,560	1.86	1934	48,602	.87	1949	74,818	1.54
1920	45,268	2.18	1935	55,440	.89	1950 <sup>1/</sup>	51,990	
1921	33,479	1.53	1936	48,756	1.00			
1922	58,321	1.40	1937	60,049	1.04			
1923	45,665	1.49	1938	53,922	.77			
1924	52,504	1.31	1939	64,222	.82			

<sup>1/</sup> September 1 estimate.





Since 1934, production of pears has increased about one-fourth, with most of the increase processed. In recent years, over half of the crop has been used fresh and over one-third processed. Because of unusual demand, grower

prices rose sharply during the war period and continued at a high level until 1949, when with some weakening in demand and a record-large crop, prices dropped substantially.

Pears: Production, utilization, and season average price per bushel received by growers,  
United States<sup>1</sup>, 1934-50

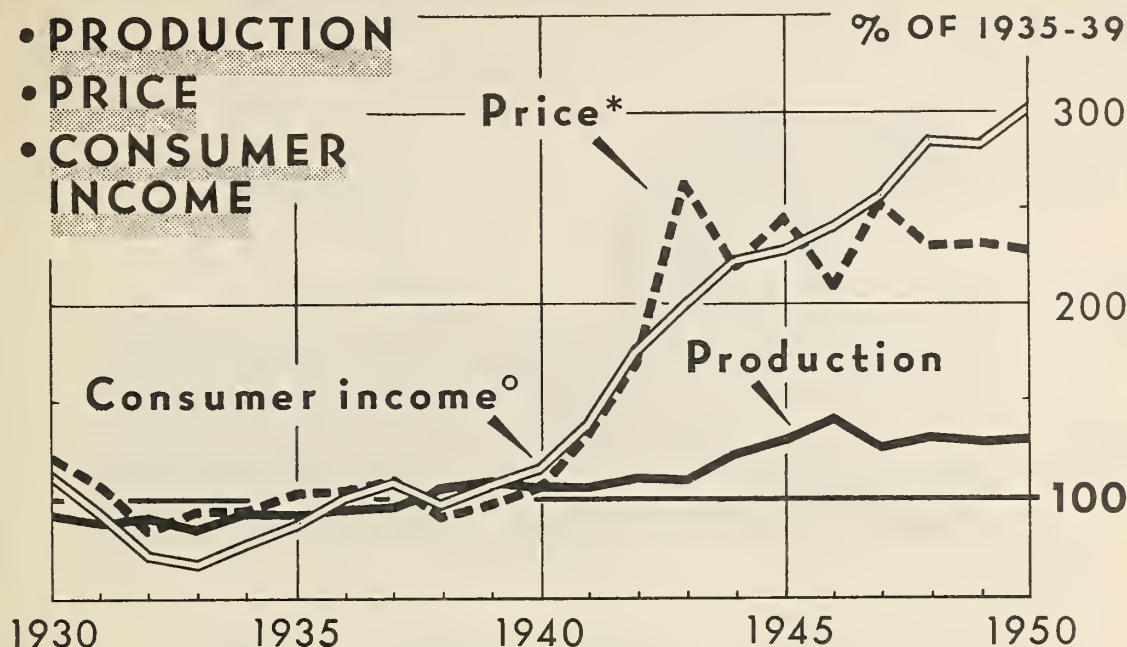
Year	Total production	Used fresh	Pro- cessed	Not used 1/	Price	Year	Total production	Used fresh	Pro- cessed	Not used 1/	Price
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1934	28,095	19,447	7,928	720	0.80	1943	24,239	14,194	9,836	209	2.36
1935	25,943	18,714	6,960	269	.74	1944	31,337	19,924	10,957	456	2.18
1936	27,326	18,036	8,953	337	.79	1945	33,042	21,156	11,113	773	2.17
1937	29,212	20,278	7,873	1,061	.76	1946	34,447	21,669	12,778	---	2.44
1938	31,704	20,804	7,899	3,001	.57	1947	35,312	20,639	14,353	320	1.95
1939	29,279	18,098	9,885	1,296	.74	1948	26,334	14,242	12,004	88	2.53
1940	29,590	19,061	9,273	1,256	.74	1949	36,404	20,304	13,201	2,899	1.22
1941	29,129	17,531	11,374	224	1.03	1950	2/29,964				
1942	30,244	18,358	11,478	408	1.55						

1/ Not harvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.

2/ Estimate of September 1, 1950.

# TRUCK CROPS FOR SALE FRESH

- PRODUCTION
- PRICE
- CONSUMER INCOME



\* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS  
 ° DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45652-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Compared to the average level in 1935-39, production of commercial truck crops for fresh market increased much less during World War II than did the prices received by farmers for these truck crops. During the early years of the War, the prices tended to rise along with the increases in consumer income. Production since 1943 ap-

pears to have been high enough to cause prices received by farmers to about level off. However, if consumer income continues to rise at the rapid rate of recent years, prices received by farmers for truck crops undoubtedly also will rise, unless offset by new increases in production.

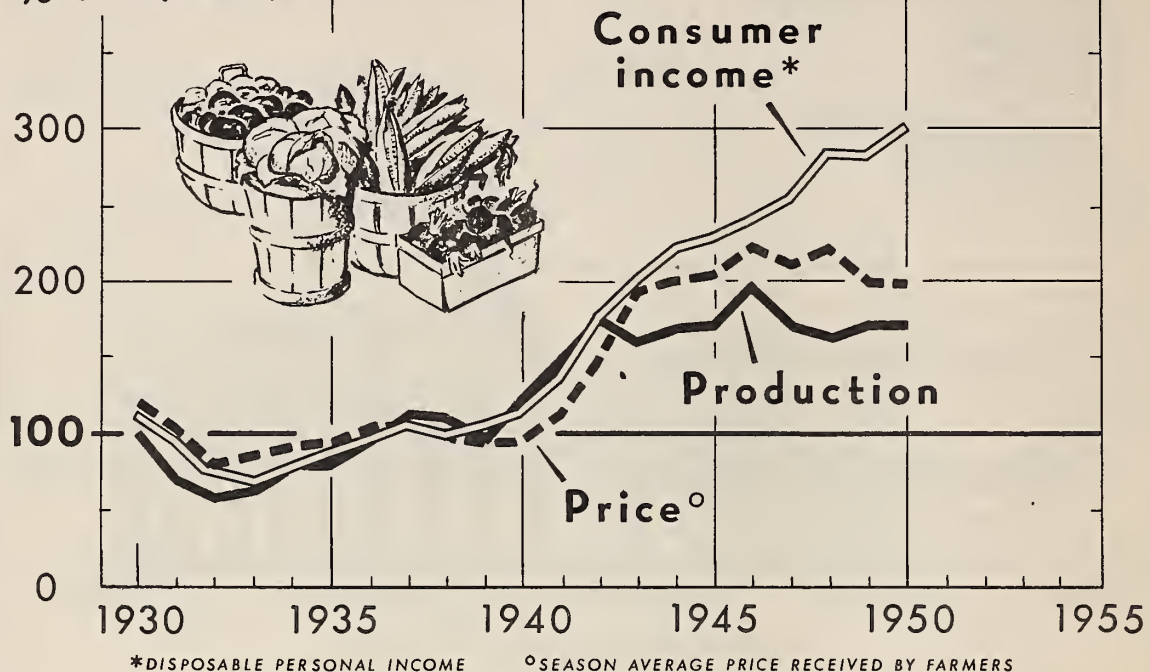
Commercial truck crops for fresh market: Production and season average price received by farmers, and disposable personal income, United States, 1930-50  
 Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Production	Price	Disposable personal income	Year	Production	Price	Disposable personal income
1930	93	120	111	1941	105	132	139
1931	90	106	95	1942	110	168	176
1932	92	86	72	1943	109	263	200
1933	86	95	68	1944	122	220	222
1934	94	95	78	1945	129	246	228
1935	93	101	88	1946	141	209	240
1936	97	102	100	1947	125	253	256
1937	98	108	107	1948	131	230	285
1938	104	91	99	1949	128	232	283
1939	108	99	106	1950 <sup>1/</sup>	129	227	300
1940	106	104	114				

<sup>1/</sup> Tentative estimate.

# TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

% OF 1935-39



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47392-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prior to the end of World War II, there was a general similarity in the direction of movement from year to year of the production and prices of truck crops for commercial processing, and of the level of consumer income. Since

the war, however, there has been a growing disparity between the trend in income, and the trends of truck crop production and prices.

Truck crops for processing: Commercial production, season average price received by farmers, and disposable personal income, United States, 1930-50  
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Production	Price received by farmers	Disposable personal income <sup>1/</sup>	Year	Production	Price received by farmers	Disposable personal income <sup>1/</sup>
1930	101	122	111	1940	121	96	114
1931	70	103	95	1941	148	113	139
1932	58	81	72	1942	176	146	176
1933	62	86	68	1943	159	193	200
1934	78	93	78	1944	168	200	222
1935	79	95	88	1945	171	204	228
1936	97	102	100	1946	195	220	240
1937	113	108	107	1947	170	210	256
1938	112	100	99	1948	163	221	285
1939	99	95	106	1949	171	199	283
				1950 <sup>2/</sup>	171	198	300

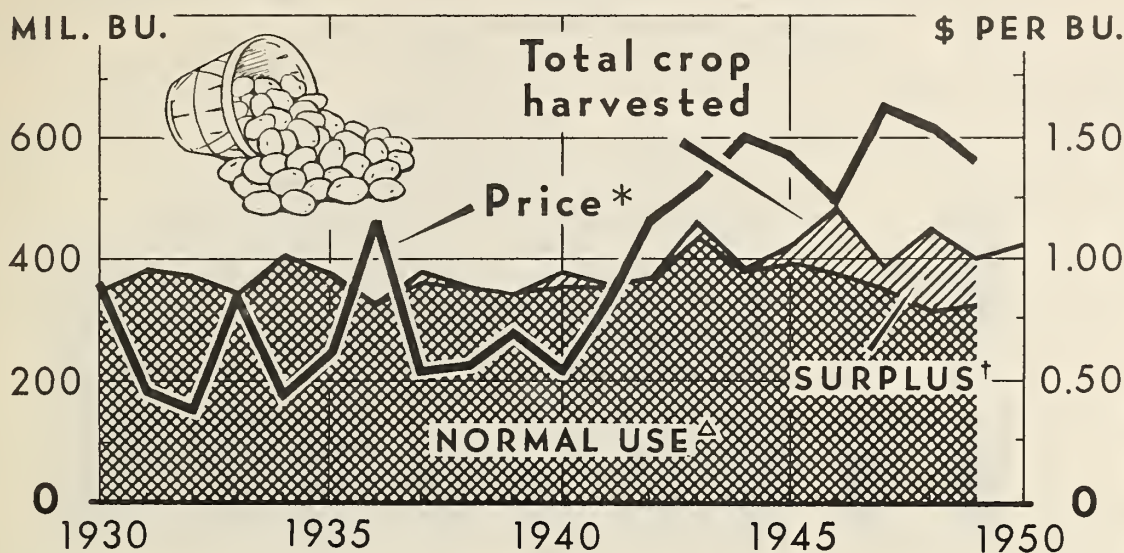
<sup>1/</sup> Data from United States Department of Commerce.

<sup>2/</sup> Tentative estimate.



# POTATOES

## DISPOSITION AND PRICE



\* PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

† QUANTITIES HANDLED UNDER GOV'T SURPLUS REMOVAL PROGRAM

Δ INCLUDES NORMAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION FOR FOOD AND FEED, SEED, AND FOR SHRINKAGE AND WASTE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47379-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1930 through 1942, potato crops averaged less than 375 million bushels, and only relatively small quantities were handled under the Government surplus removal programs beginning in 1934. Since then, production has averaged well over 400 million bushels, and the surplus quantities removed by the Government programs have be-

come substantial. Prices for potatoes rose to new high levels during and after the war, and have been much higher in recent years than they would have been in the absence of a support program. If production continues high in 1951, and if there is no support program on potatoes, prices received are apt to be much lower.

Potatoes: Annual harvest, surplus and normal use, and season average price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1930-50

Year	Total harvested	Surplus disposal 1/	Normal use 2/	Price received by farmers 3/ per bushel	Year	Total harvested	Surplus disposal 1/	Normal use 2/	Price received by farmers 3/ per bushel
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1930	343,817		343,817	.912	1940	376,920	21,300	355,620	.541
1931	384,251		384,251	.460	1941	355,697	4,900	350,797	.808
1932	372,517		372,517	.380	1942	368,899	100	368,799	1.17
1933	343,203		343,203	.824	1943	458,447	23,573	434,874	1.31
1934	406,482	3,300	403,182	.446	1944	383,424	3,612	379,812	1.50
1935	378,895	463	378,432	.593	1945	418,765	24,002	394,763	1.43
1936	323,955		323,955	1.142	1946	484,174	108,205	375,969	1.24
1937	376,448	14,100	362,348	.529	1947	369,048	34,227	334,821	1.62
1938	355,848	2,300	353,548	.557	1948	454,654	135,114	319,540	1.55
1939	341,132		341,132	.697	1949	401,962	77,200	324,762	1.40
					1950	420,286			

1/ Direct purchase and diversion under Government price support program.

2/ Includes normal domestic consumption for food, feed, seed, shrinkage and waste, etc.

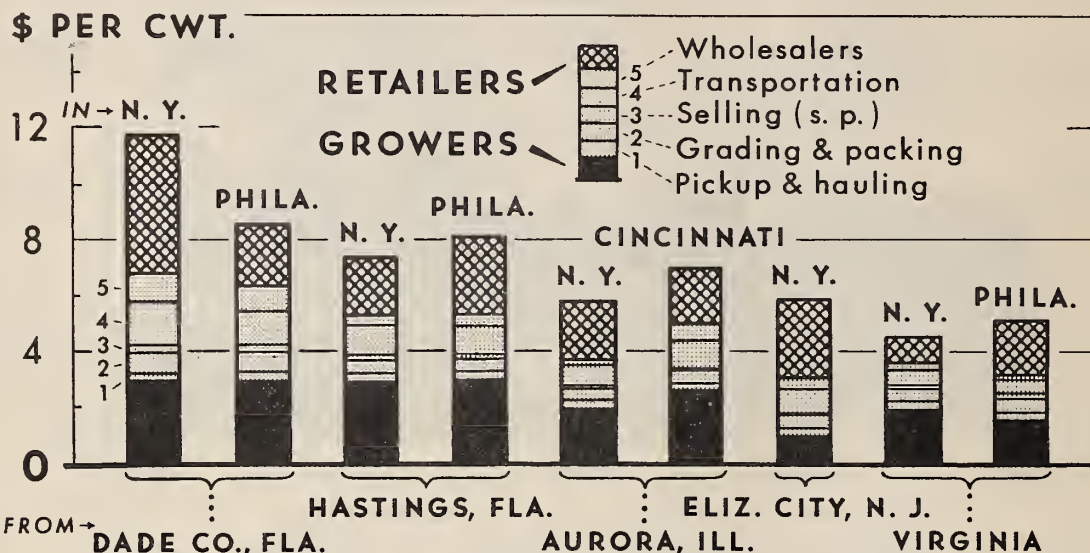
3/ Excludes the following quantities unharvested or not marketed on account of economic conditions: 1931, 66,000 bushels; 1932, 2,175,000 bushels; 1939, 1,240,000 bushels; 1943, 440,000 bushels; 1946, 1,504,000 bushels.

4/ Includes 1,504,000 bushels unharvested but purchased by Commodity Credit Corporation under price support, disposition of which is included in surplus disposal.

5/ Preliminary. 6/ Crop report as of September 1, 1950.

## Where It Goes

# The RETAIL PRICE OF POTATOES In Three Major Cities



DATA ARE FOR EARLY IRISH POTATOES MARKETING IN 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47829-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

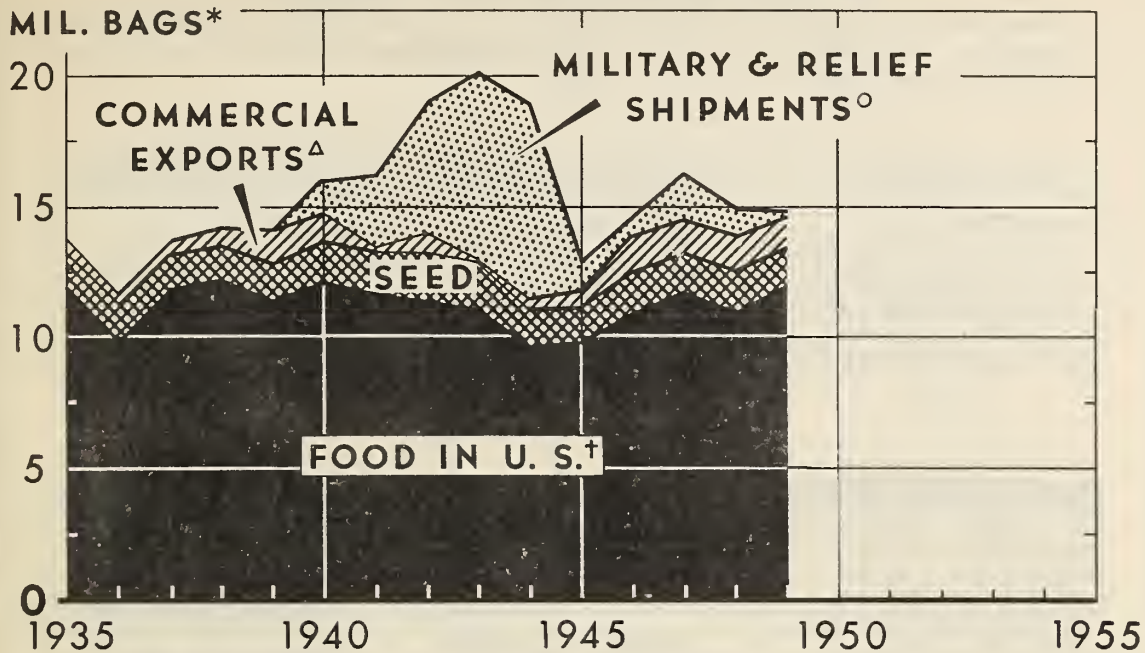
About 65 cents of the consumer's dollar spent for Southeastern early Irish potatoes sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati went to marketing agencies, a recent study shows. Growers received the other 35 cents. Retailing charges took 32.2 cents of the dollar; whole-

saling, 6.3 cents; and transportation, 14.2. Shipping point and harvesting charges, involving field pickup, hauling to packing plant, grading, and packaging accounted for 12.1 cents.

Farm-to-retail margins per hundredweight for marketing Southeastern area early Irish potatoes in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, 1949

Item	Dade Co. : Florida : to New York	Dade Co. : Florida : to Phila.	Hastings : Florida : to New York	Hastings : Florida : to Phila.	Aurora : N.C. : to New York	Aurora : N.C. : to Cincinnati	Eliz. City : N.C. : to New York	Virginia : Virginia : to New York	Virginia : Virginia : to Phila.
No. of lots	3	9	16	8	3	2	2	4	2
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grower's return	2.89	2.83	2.95	3.01	1.92	2.54	1.01	1.51	1.84
Marketing charges for:									
Picking up and hauling	.24	.24	.21	.21	.23	.23	.25	.27	.27
Grading and packing	.76	.76	.48	.48	.42	.42	.41	.43	.43
Shipping point selling	.17	.17	.15	.15	.05	.05	.05	.15	.15
Transportation	1.50	1.25	1.12	1.00	.75	1.16	.86	.53	.57
Wholesaling	1.10	.95	.31	.33	.15	.60	.37	.15	.23
Retailing	5.00	2.30	2.04	2.89	2.15	1.95	2.85	2.01	.86
Total	8.77	5.67	4.31	5.06	3.75	4.41	4.79	3.54	2.56
Retail price	11.66	8.50	7.26	8.07	5.67	6.95	5.80	5.05	4.40

# USE OF DRY BEANS



\*100 LBS. EACH, CLEANED BASIS.

°INCLUDES SHIPMENTS BY USDA FOR LEND-LEASE, UNRRA, ETC.

ΔINCLUDING SHIPMENTS TO TERRITORIES.

†USED AS FOOD BY CIVILIANS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47814-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Use of dry beans for food by civilians is about where it was 14 years ago. Use of beans for seed in this country has expanded considerably, while commercial exports and shipments have increased several-fold. During

World War II, there was a rapid increase in use of beans for the military and for foreign relief feeding, followed by a rapid decline.

Beans, dry (cleaned basis): Uses made over 15-year period, United States, 1935-49

Year	Total disappearance 1/	Seed use	Commercial exports and shipments to territories	United States military 2/	Domestic disappearance 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
1935	13,628	1,252	465	---	11,911
1936	11,665	1,305	374	---	9,986
1937	13,614	1,250	493	---	11,871
1938	14,158	1,238	730	---	12,190
1939	14,097	1,348	1,330	---	11,419
1940	15,981	1,464	1,177	1,239	12,101
1941	16,191	1,523	192	2,807	11,669
1942	19,012	1,800	776	5,051	11,385
1943	20,172	1,735	187	7,210	11,040
1944	18,891	1,348	396	7,436	9,711
1945	12,817	1,301	646	1,055	9,815
1946	14,522	1,470	1,405	709	10,938
1947	16,262	1,421	1,295	1,815	11,731
1948	14,975	1,456	1,382	1,158	10,979
1949 4/	14,804	1,420	1,190	250	11,944

1/ Includes production, imports, and net change in stocks.

2/ Includes procurement for civilian feeding under military auspices and exports by United States Department of Agriculture.

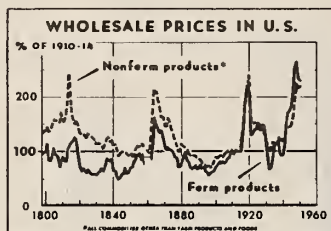
3/ Civilian disappearance beginning 1940.

4/ Preliminary.



# ADDITIONAL CHARTS

Shown here is a selection of additional charts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Photographic prints of these and other BAE charts can be supplied to you on order.

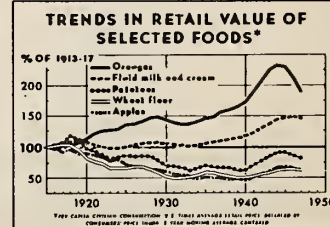
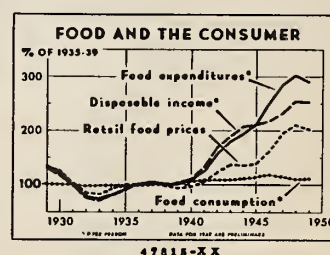
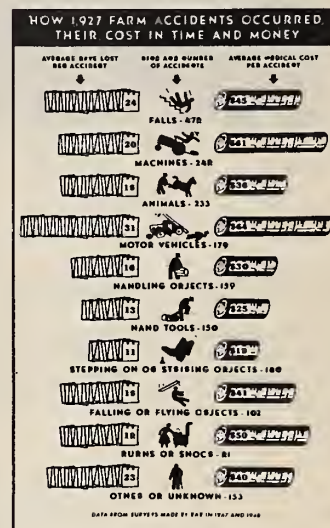
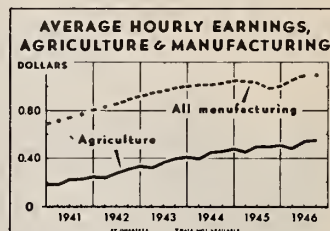
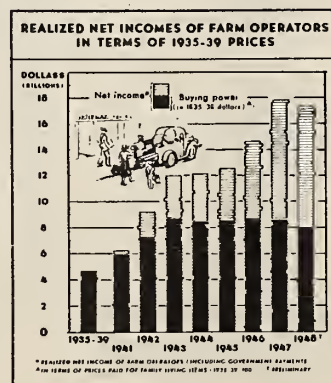
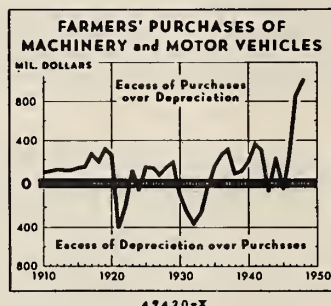
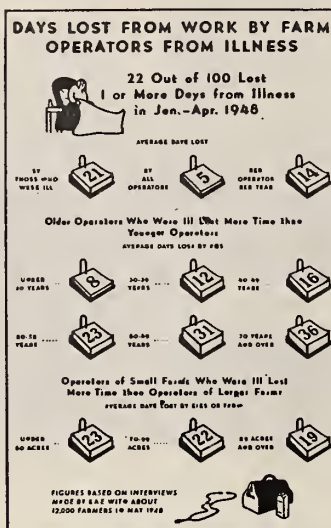
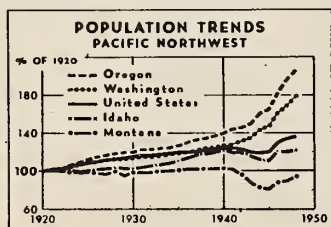
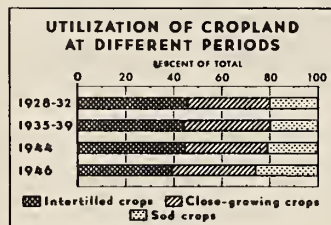


**FARM PRODUCTS NEEDED TO PAY \$1,000 OF DEBT**

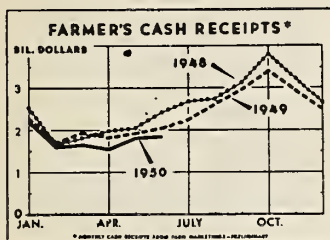
Product	1921	1929	1932	1937	1939	1945	1948*	Feb. 1949
700 lb. Hogs	66	53	150	53	80	36	21	26
1,000 lb. Cattle	18	11	24	14	14	8	4	5
100 lb. Milk	435	395	781	508	595	313	206	231
Corn Eggs	118	112	235	158	192	88	69	80
bu. Wheat	971	965	2,018	1,040	1,447	667	488	515
bu. Corn	1,931	1,252	3,165	1,930	1,761	787	735	893
Bush Corn	12	12	31	24	22	9	6	7
lb. Tobacco	5128	5,464	9,254	4,902	4,494	2,353	2,041	-
lb. Potatoes	13	13	32	15	15	6	5	5
bu. Potatoes	463	532	1,852	1,176	1,235	481	418	488
bu. Soybeans	610	719	1,659	1,662	1,662	322	469	337
bu. Apples	883	740	2,532	1,890	1,435	699	654	581

\*BASED ON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS  
\*PRELIMINARY

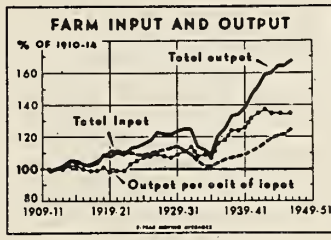
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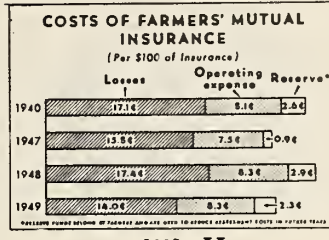
# ADDITIONAL CHARTS



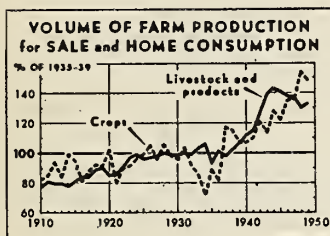
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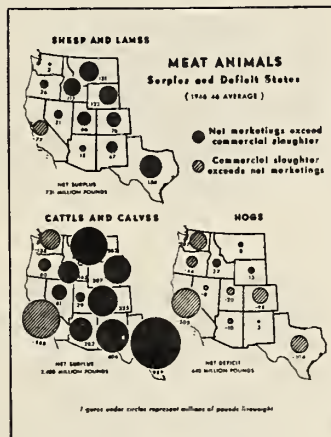
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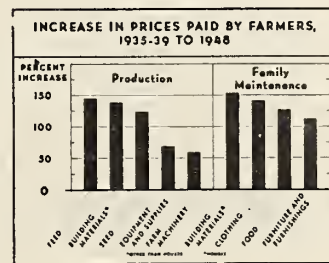
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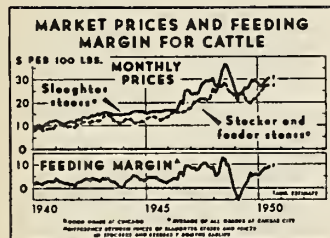
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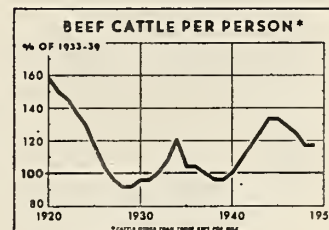
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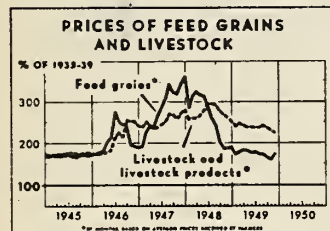
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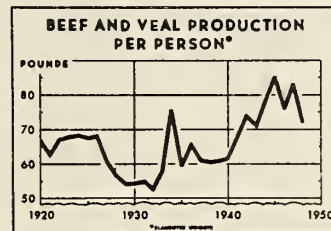
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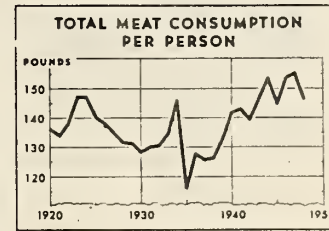
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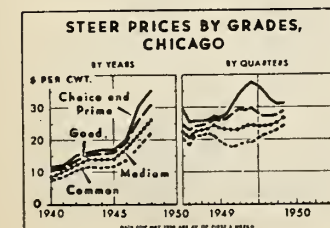
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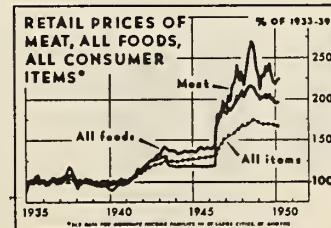
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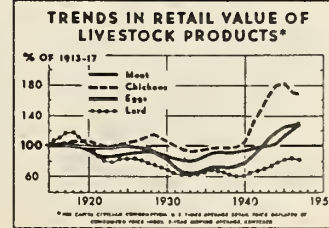
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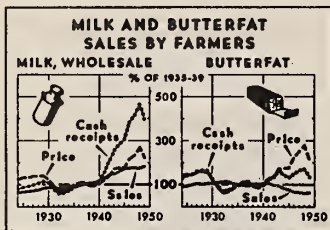
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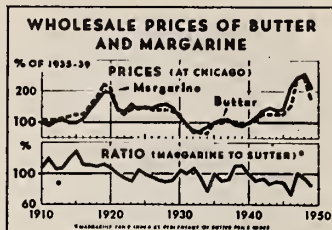
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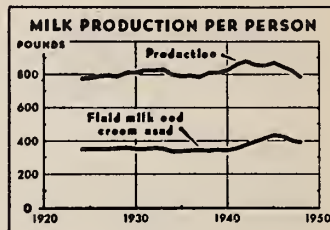
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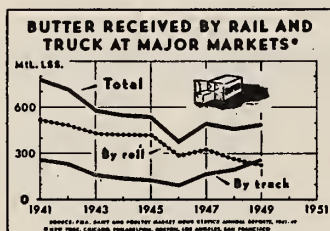
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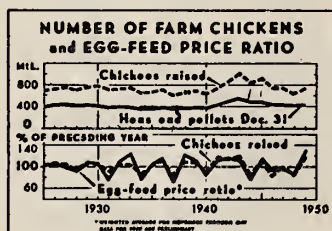
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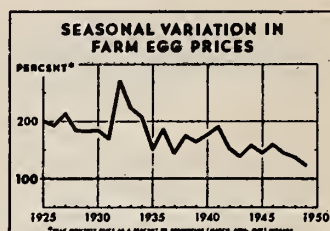
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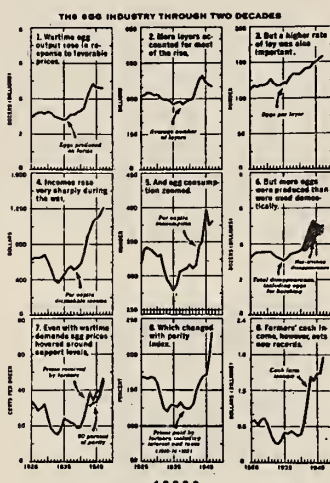
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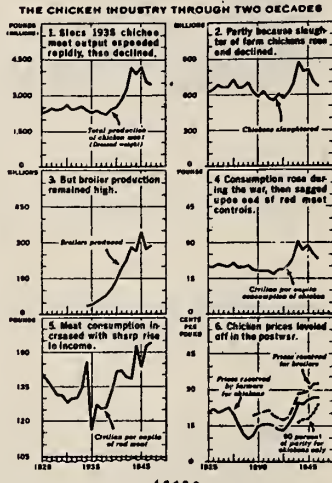
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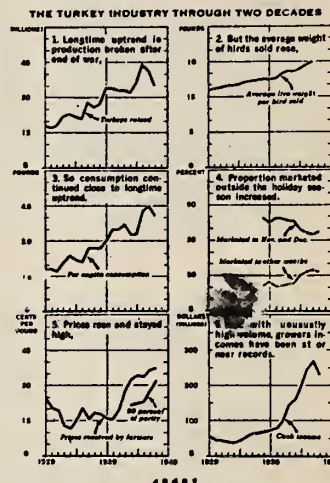
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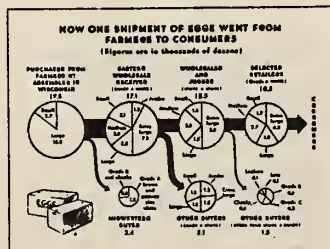
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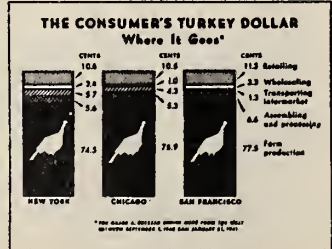
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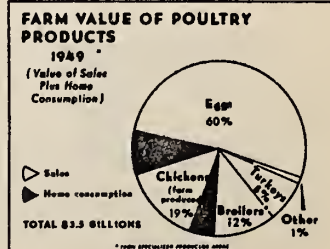
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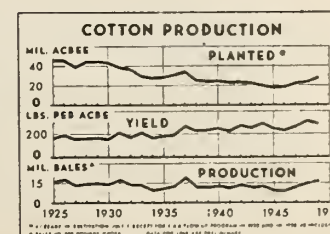
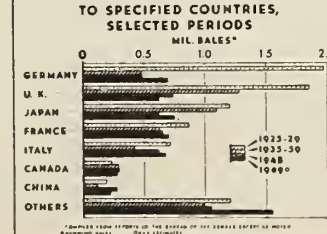
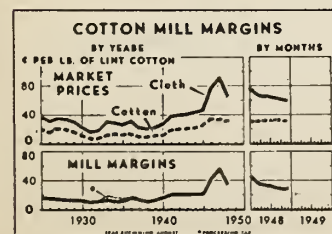
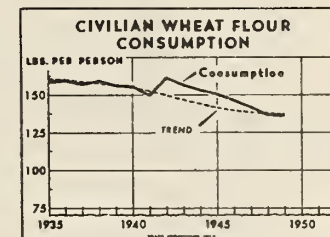
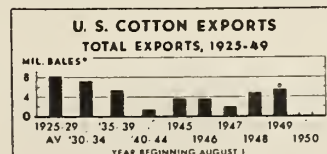
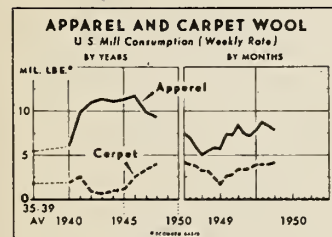
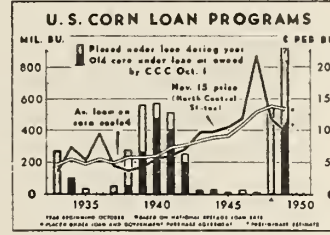
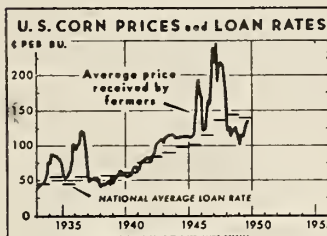
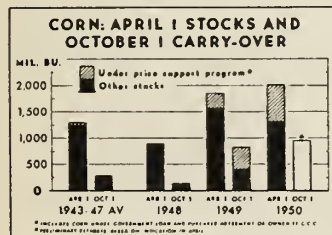
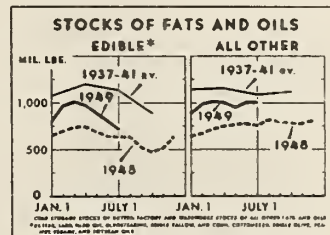
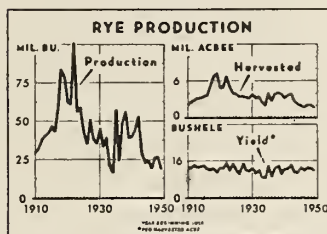
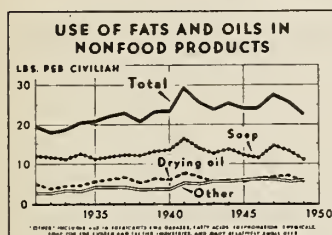
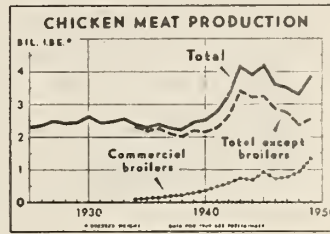
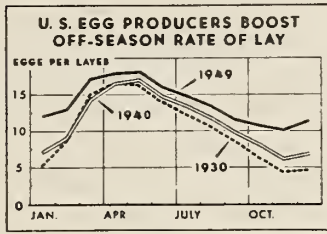
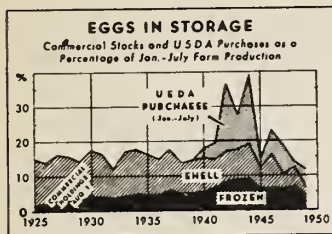
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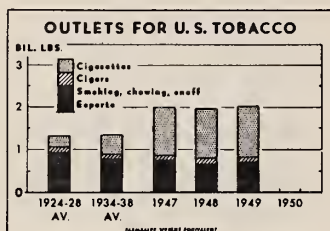
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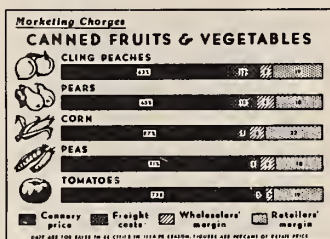
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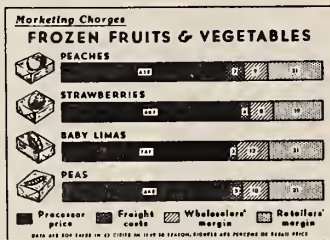
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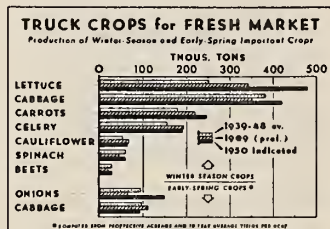
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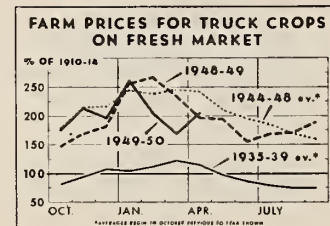
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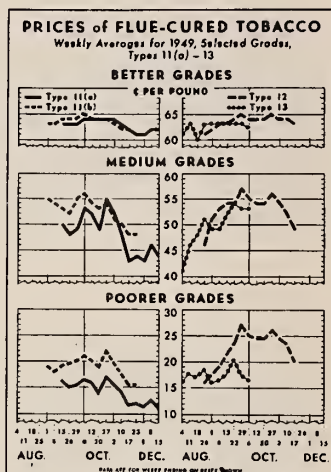
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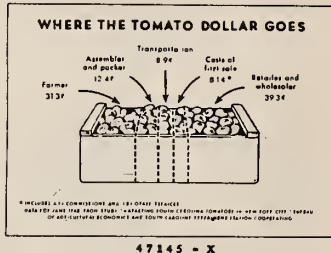
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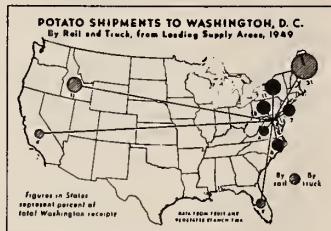
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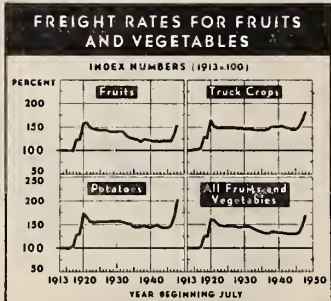
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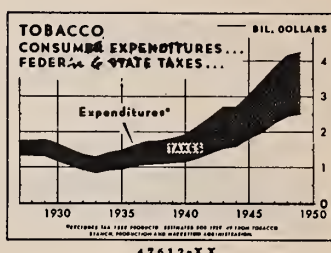
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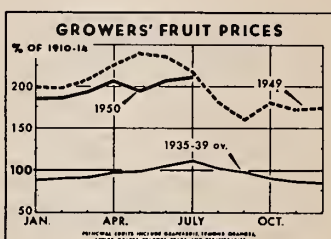
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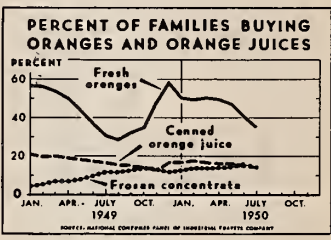
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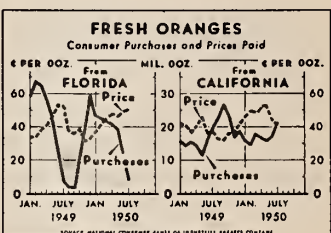
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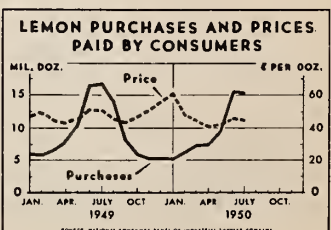
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47333-XX



47667-XX



47666-XX





